NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them in the city by wagon for two cents per copy every secular day. No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

COURRY, News Depot And Periodical Store, All Daily Papers &c. MORNING NEWS, 2 Cts. 115 W. MADISON ST.

RETAIL PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE.
Single Copy..... 3 cents.
Per week, city delivery..... 15 "
Sunday Tribune..... 5 "

SEIZED WITH VERTIGO.

WILD RUMORS OF SECRETAR MANNING'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The Head of the Treasury Department Becomes Dizzy, Falls, and Sprains His Ankle—The Report Prevails that His Condition Is Extremely Critical—He Felt Better at Midnight, but at 1 O'Clock His Physician Was Again Summoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—[Special.]—Rumors of the serious illness or sudden death of Secretary Manning circulated freely about the hotel corridors tonight. They obtained credence because numbers of people had seen Mr. Manning carried from the Treasury building to his carriage and hastily driven home. What made this necessary was a severe sprain of the right foot which the Secretary received when ascending the west approach to the Treasury building on his return from the Cabinet meeting. He had alighted from his carriage and was going up the steps when he slipped and fell on the stone stairway, rolling down some little way. On attempting to rise he found that his ankle was so severely sprained as to prevent his putting his foot on the ground. Upon reaching home a physician was summoned and the injured member cared for.

At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who had just left the Secretary's bedside, said that Mr. Manning was holding his own and had slightly improved since his last visit. The Secretary's mind was still clear and he did not anticipate that there would be a change for the worse during the night. He had rallied from the vertigo and prostration, and was resting comfortably. The Secretary's illness, Dr. Lincoln says, was caused by prostration from overwork. He has been working very hard and had a great many things on his mind lately and the result was this prostration. In spite of the hopeful view of the case taken by Dr. Lincoln, some of the friends of the Secretary are exceedingly anxious and consider his condition quite serious.

Secretary Manning's illness is said late this evening to be far more serious than a simple sprain. The physician in attendance is not available for newspaper-men, and the only contradictions of the rumors about an apoplectic stroke are given out by the Secretary's household. Mr. Manning's friends are quite uneasy, and Treasurer Jordan is quoted as saying that the illness was serious, though he could not speak of its nature and did not apprehend that the Secretary's life was in danger. At midnight the statement was made that Mr. Manning was resting quietly, but an ordinary sprain would not be likely to cause the arrangements that seemed to be in progress for a night watch. Some of the newspaper callers who were admitted to the house thought that they heard the Secretary's heavy breathing in the lower hall. Those who are in a position to know declare that if Mr. Manning was really the victim of an apoplectic stroke no attempt would be made to keep his condition from the public, as there was nothing to be gained thereby. But they did not deem it necessary to say anything tonight beyond the story first given out, and all inquirers were assured that he would be all right in a few days. It was observed that Secretary Manning was in his physical make-up likely to be subject to attacks of the character rumored. For the last six weeks he has been very busy—so busy, in fact, that he has found little time for anything outside his official duties. He has given his personal attention to the tariff statement and many other matters concerning which Congress has called on the Treasury Department for information, and it is surmised that too close confinement to his office may have been injurious to his health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Dr. Lincoln, who attended Secretary Manning at his home, makes the following statement:

The Secretary was seized with vertigo on his return to his office from the Cabinet meeting. He had been working all day without taking any nourishment, and was feeling very weak. He walked up the two flights of stairs, and on reaching the top was attacked with vertigo and partly fell and sat down. His sudden illness alarmed his friends and he was taken home. His mind was perfectly clear and he had free use of all his limbs, and gave a very clear account of everything that occurred. Two or three hours after his attack he had improved very much.

Dr. Lincoln was summoned late tonight, and is now—1 a. m.—with the Secretary.

A LONG AND BLOODY BATTLE.

Three Hours' Time and Forty-five Rounds Required by Tommy Warren and Tommy Barnes to Settle the Feather-Weight Championship—The Former the Winner—Other Sporting Events.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.—[Special.]—Tommy Barnes of England and Tommy Warren of San Francisco fought the most remarkable feather-weight battle in the history of the prize-ring at Mill Creek, Ky., at daybreak this morning. The men were matched six weeks ago, and have been in training here ever since. It had been given out quietly that the fight would take place early in the evening just across the river, in Jeffersonville, Ind., but the authorities of that town objected, and at midnight the pugilists and their 500 followers crowded into a special train of five coaches and steamed out on the Cincinnati Road.

The spot chosen for the battle was a wild one. High hills bordered the narrow ravine through which the little creek ran. The railroad ran high up on the south hill, fully 200 feet above the creek. The air was chilly and crisp. Just as the morning sun peeped over the hill the men entered the ring on the bank of the creek. Warren fought at 118 pounds and was handled by Charley Marshall. Tom Chandler of Chicago handled Barnes, who was a pound lighter, and Frank Whitney of Cincinnati was chosen referee. Two-ounce gloves were used.

Forty-four desperate rounds were fought without any apparent advantage for either contestant.

For the forty-fifth round both men came up smiling. The sparring was cautious for a moment; then there was a quick exchange, a clinch, a break. Barnes struck for the ribs. It was a trifle short, and quick as a flash Warren let a lightning right-hander just under Barnes' left ear on the jaw and jugular vein. He threw up his hands, reeled and fell, rolled over on the ground, staggered to his feet, fell again, again came up, and then fell unconscious in the ring before a terrific blow on the neck. Thus ended the greatest battle that has ever been fought between light-weights in America or England. It had lasted over three hours.

Racing in England.

LONDON, March 23.—At the Lincoln spring meeting today the race for the Brocklesby Stakes for 2-year-olds was won by Baron de Hirsch's bay filly April Fool, Lord Londonderry's bay filly Tiara second, and Gen. Owen William's bay colt St. Pierre third. There were nine starters. The betting was 16 to 1 against April Fool and Tiara, and 6 to 5 against St. Pierre. April Fool won by a head.

Sporting Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—[Special.]—A five-round glove contest for $500 and gate receipts, to take place in Milwaukee within two weeks, has been arranged between Pat Killian, Parson Davies' new man, and James Brady, the recent arrival from Buffalo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 23.—Base-ball: Savannah, 13; Detroit, 5.

HOG-PACKING IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The *Price Current* has nearly completed its annual report of pork-packing in the United States for the last year. It will show the following in regard to packing in the West from Nov. 1 to March 1:

	1885-'86.	1884-'85.
Number of hogs packed	6,298,995	6,460,240
Average gross weight	258.98	266.51
Average yield of lard, pounds	35.22	36.02
Average cost, 100 pounds	$3.66	$4.29
March to Nov. 1, summer season—		
Number of hogs packed	4,964,572	4,058,868
Average gross weight	239.98	234.58
Average yield of lard	34.01	32.44

KILLED HIS DAUGHTER'S SUITOR.

WINFIELD, Kas., March 23.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon at the Village of Dexter A. B. Elliott, a wealthy farmer, shot and instantly killed Dr. W. M. Chastain, whose father was at one time a member of the Georgia Senate and later entered the Baptist ministry, and now has a charge at Elgayo, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga. Chastain had been paying attention to Elliott's daughter against the wishes of Elliott.

A MONUMENT TO YATES.

The Movement to Erect a Fitting Tribute to the Memory of the War Governor of Illinois.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the project of erecting a monument to the memory of Gov. Richard Yates, the "War Governor" of Illinois, took place at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. Gov. Oglesby is the President of the Yates Monument Association, and the object of the meeting yesterday was to make the matter a State affair and devise ways and means whereby the entire State might be reached and every citizen invited to coöperate. Contributions from the old soldiers are to be solicited and from every one else who is willing to give, no regard being paid to the size of contributions.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Fourth Vice-President of the Association, Gov. Oglesby being absent. He stated that it was due the memory of the great Governor that something of this kind should be done; that although he had been dead many years it was not too late to do something.

Frank Riddle moved that a committee be appointed to canvass the city and county for subscriptions, the membership of the committee to be fifteen. This committee would be an executive one and have charge of all plans and arrangements, Gen. Chetlain to be its Chairman.

Gen. Chetlain asked how the committee of fifteen should be appointed, and it was agreed that the Chair should perform that duty. He then read a list of names he had prepared. He suggested Gen. Mann for Chairman of the committee, the latter having been Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, which was known as the Yates Phalanx and the Governor's pet regiment. He said that business would call him East, and he did not believe he could attend to the necessary duty.

Gen. Mann declined, and insisted that Gen. Chetlain should stand as Chairman or the committee. The following list was then submitted and ratified as the committee of fifteen, to which Gen. Chetlain's name was afterwards added, but the latter still insisting that his name should be withdrawn as Chairman that of Gen. Mann was substituted: Gen. O. L. Mann, the Hon. T. B. Bryan, Gen. R. W. Smith, Col. A. C. Dibble, A. C. Hesing, Capt. J. J. Healy, Fernando Jones, S. M. Moore, Gen. J. B. Hawley, Louis Hutt, Murry Nelson, Gen. G. W. Smith, Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, F. A. Riddle, Gen. A. L. Chetlain.

The committee is to meet at the call of the Chairman, and it is proposed to proceed to get to work at as early a date as possible.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Injured Stenographer Improving—Something Like a Clew from Braidwood—A Chillicothe Farmer Who Thinks He Scents the Reward.

Richard McDonald, the young stenographer and typewriter of the United States Express Company's office, is rapidly gaining strength.

A dispatch from Braidwood, Ill., says a detective arrived in that city yesterday from Morris in close pursuit of a man who he claimed answers the description of the sandy-haired man a lock of whose hair was found in the hand of the murdered express messenger.

A Peoria dispatch says E. F. Humphrey, a farmer residing near Chillicothe, went to that city yesterday and created something of a sensation by claiming to be in possession of further clews regarding the robbery. These consisted of a bloody handkerchief and some papers alleged to have been found in a hedge near the culvert at Chillicothe, where the bloody shirt was found a short time ago.

JOLIET, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—Three lunatics were locked up in the Will County Jail today—Sarah A. Davies of Plainfield, Burgess Clausen of Spencer, and Henry Schrieber of Lockport. The latter came down yesterday and startled the Sheriff and his children by saying that he knew where two of the Rock Island train-robbers were. A posse at once accompanied the man to where the supposed robbers were said to have been seen, but found instead that the two suspects were innocent commercial travelers. Today Schrieber created a sensation by appearing in the County Court with the Rainey-Fletcher case was on trial, claiming to be on the search for the robbers. He was ejected from the room. Meeting Col. Van Arman of Chicago in the hall, the latter being a witness in the case, Schrieber threatened to kill him unless the latter confessed who were his confederates in the robbery. Seeing that he had to deal with a desperate man, Mr. Van Arman told him that if he would wait fifteen minutes until he had given his testimony in the case he would be ready to die. Several deputies appeared on the scene about this time, and, after a struggle, overpowered the maniac and conducted him to jail.

COURT-HOUSE REPAIR CONTRACT.

The Members of the County Board Stoutly Maintain that No Favoritism Was Shown in Its Award.

The members of the County Board maintain that there was no favoritism shown in giving the contract for repairing the Court-House to E. R. Brainard for $84,000, and that his bid was the lowest offer conforming with the board's instructions to bidders.

"Brainard's was the lowest bid according to the specifications by long odds," said Van Pelt. "The Hollowell Granit Company is the same Hinsdale Company that did this county out of a large sum of money on a previous contract, and they can't get my vote to make another cent out of it. I vote with white men. Never shall we get caught a second time by the Hinsdale Company, Sexton, or Nelson. Such fellows don't bite us twice. If I had known that Brainard was Joe Mackin's friend—and I do not—I would have voted for the giving of the contract to him, for Joe Mackin's my friend. I was prepared to vote for Harley at first. Without question we let the contract to the lowest bidder anywhere near the specifications."

Commissioner McCarthy said: "I'll never vote for the payment of a dollar to Brainard if he employs convicts on this building or uses any convict-made material. We let the contract to the lowest bidder, and as far as I can learn the most responsible one."

Chairman Klehm said if there had been any stretching or favoritism it would have been in favor of Harley, because he was the friend of nearly every one of the Commissioners. If the Hollowell Company was the Hinsdale the board did not want anything to do with it, because people with whom the county had had lawsuits would not get any further recognition. He thought the contract was let to the best advantage under the circumstances.

THE "SHELL" GAME.

Eddie Hall Arrested for Working This "Racket" St. Patrick's-Day—A Simple Way of Making Money.

"Eddie" Hall, who is alleged to be a notorious character, whose specialty is said to be working the "shell" game, and who is also reputed to be a member of the notorious North Side Daly gang, appeared at the Central detail room at police headquarters yesterday morning in company with John W. Crawford. The "shell," which is also known as "thimble-rigging," is a modification of the cup-and-balls trick, made familiar by the conjurers of the old school.

St. Patrick's-Day Hall and some companions started the game under the Randolph street viaduct, and Mr. W. C. Morson of Morgan Park was an interested spectator, refusing to bet, but watching others get left. Officers Bald and Storen saw what was going on and arrested Hall, the other members of the gang escaping after assaulting Storen. The prisoner was discharged the next morning before the officers appeared, but another warrant was sworn out for him. It was on this that he gave himself up. He was taken before Justice Prindiville, and his examination set for Friday next, his bonds being signed by Mr. Crawford. Mr. Marson is a member of the Englewood Citizens' League, and yesterday said that he would certainly appear as a witness against Hall. The Daly gang are said to have robbed three different persons out of $40, $80, and $200 respectively within the last two weeks by means of the "shell" game.

EXPLOSION OF NATURAL GAS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—An explosion of natural gas in Frankstown avenue, East End, at 9 o'clock this morning, almost completely wrecked two frame house and dangerously burned William Krodenstein, a German barber.

THE STRIKING NAILERS.

ONE OF THE MOST UNJUST DEMANDS EVER MADE BY LABOR.

A Hitherto Privileged Class Refuses to Work for Anything but Extravagant Wages—The Maxwell Boycott—Fuller & Warren's Troubles—The Bruschke & Rieke Strike.

The announcement that that class of workmen known as striking "nailers" are on the point of boycotting all nail merchants who buy of the nail mills which refuse to meet their extravagant demands for wages has drawn attention to a form of employment with which the general public is not as familiar as it might be. The more it is informed as to the character of the "nailers'" work and the wages they demand shall be paid them, the more likely it is to look upon those demands and the nailers' threatened boycott as unjust, and to reserve any sympathy it might otherwise feel for more deserving objects.

The "nailers" have always purposely magnified their calling and given it an absurd importance which it never really possessed. The duty of a "nailer," in brief, is simply to grind the knives in the machines that cut the iron used to make nails and to keep the machines in order. It has always been held out that it was a very difficult thing to become a good "nailer"—that he belonged, in fact, to what is commonly known as skilled laborers or experts. The "feeder" takes the nail-plate and a pair of tongs, turns the plate over bottom-side upward, and does the cutting. In other words, the "nailer" sees that the machinery is kept in order and bosses the job generally, while the feeder really makes the nails. For thus overseeing things the nailer coolly demands anywhere from $8 to $11 per day, while the feeder gets from the "nailer" but $1.87 a day. But in addition to this showing as to the glaring discrepancy in the rates of wages paid these two classes of laborers, the events of the last six months have proved the absolute falsity of the claim so industriously made by the "nailers" that their occupation was so difficult and required so unusual an amount of skill that nobody, unless he were a born "nailer," could ever hope to fill it.

When last June the Nail Association proposed to this privileged class of workmen to reduce the card to 17 cents—that is, to pay 17 cents per 100 pounds—or 19 per cent off, the nailers declined to accept the out, and struck. With a few exceptions they are still out. After a few months idleness a number of the manufacturers conceived the idea of educating their own nailers. They secured the services of a few skilled workmen, selected a number of their best machinists and some of their feeders, and in the course of from three to six months educated the men up to the point where they could grind the knives—every whit as well as the old nailers. The establishment manufacturers, however, abandoned their mills and haven't made a nail since last June. The Calumet mill near this city shut down about the same time, and THE TRIBUNE recently contained a vivid pen-picture of the once prosperous community about the mills, now reduced to the condition of Goldsmith's deserted village. In all the mills east of the Alleghenies Mountains the manufacturers are paying but 15 cents to the knife-grinders. The Wheeling manufacturers are paying 17 cents, and the Chicago manufacturers belonging to the Western Nail Association are willing to pay the same. One well-known manufacturer here recently effected a compromise with his strikers and is paying 19 cents. The main body of the strikers, however, is still out and demanding the old rate—21 cents—in spite of the fact that their hitherto exclusive calling has been invaded by men whose work at less wages is precisely as good as theirs, and in spite of the other fact that food, clothing, and all the other necessaries of life can be purchased for over 20 per cent less than they could be two or three years ago. In other words, the farmers throughout the country are asked to pay the knife-grinder men $8 to $11 per day from their receipts for corn, when they are selling at 25 cents, wheat at 60 cents, and oats at 20 cents per bushel, for to the consumer is charged these excessive wages paid to the manufacturers' workmen. A knife-grinder nailer can earn as much in a week as many farmers in three months, selling their crops at present prices. They are likely to get less public sympathy, too, when it is generally known that the enforced idleness of a number of the mills and the necessarily reduced scale of manufacturing operations in others have resulted in throwing a great many thousands of other nail-mill workmen out of employment merely because Western mills cannot grant their demands and hope to compete with their Eastern rivals. In the Wheeling district alone the strike of 350 "nailers" has resulted in throwing about 2,500 men out of employment, and the amount thus lost to the employés during the last nine months is estimated at not less than one million dollars.

At the 17-cent rate the Chicago manufacturer, for instance, is able to compete with his Eastern rival, for the reason that when the freight is paid from the East to the Chicago market the Western manufacturer still has the advantage. He could still do this and pay the 19-cent card if a compromise on that basis could be effected. But this compromise the workmen refuse to make unless the manufacturers will discharge the men they have been educating during the strike, and with whom they have made permanent contracts. But to pay the 21 cents demanded by the strikers would render it impossible for him to compete with the Eastern manufacturers working on a 15-cent card, and the certain result of an experiment of that sort would be to drive the nail trade East, for the simple reason that the hardware merchants would buy where they could buy the cheapest. It is for exercising this privilege, the propriety of which is conceded the world over, that the strikers now propose to boycott any dealer—and there are numbers of prominent nail-dealers in Chicago supplying the trade of the West and Northwest—who buys nails on a 17-cent card made by what are known as "nailer-feeders."

The injustice of the strikers' demands is apparent from the above, but it will be seen all the more clearly from the following detailed statement received by THE TRIBUNE from a prominent Wheeling manufacturer, which shows the wages formerly earned on the 21-cent scale and those now earned on the manufacturers' scale of 17 cents under which this ring of striking nailers refuse to work because, forsooth, they cannot make $12 a day and are unwilling to take $9. He says:

We have examined our pay-rolls with a view of submitting some facts concerning wages paid nailers on the 21-cent scale and showing relatively what they would earn on the manufacturers' 17-cent scale. For a basis we have taken actual wages paid twenty-six nailers operating 104 machines. We take the 104 machines because they represent all the full jobs in our factory, the rest of the machines being operated by young nailers, who each had from one to three machines. For the two weeks ending Dec. 13, 1884, being about the fair average, the twenty-six nailers operating 104 machines were paid $4,286.40, or an average of $164.86 for each nailer for the two weeks, or an average per day of $13.74, subject to the following divisions: Of the twenty-six nailers eleven are shown as 1/4 nailers, or those who make nails from hot plate. These eleven earned in the two weeks above referred to $1,968.60, or an average for each of $178.96. Of this amount they divided one-half, or $89.48, among four feeders, giving each one-fourth, or $22.37, or $1.86¼ per day, while the nailer retained the other half, or $89.48, for himself for the two weeks, or about $7.45 per day. From this amount deduct 19 per cent to make manufacturers' 17-cent scale, which would leave the nailer $6.04 per day of ten hours.

The other fifteen nailers are known as cold nailers, or those who make nails from cold plate. These fifteen nailers in the above two weeks were paid $2,317.80, or an average for each of $154.52. Of this amount they divided, where hand-feeders were used, two-fifths, or $63.81, among four feeders, giving each one-fourth thereof, or $15.95 per two weeks, or $1.33 per day, while the nailer retained the other three-fifths, or $90.71, for himself for the two weeks, or about $7.56 per day. To make the 17-cent scale deduct 19 per cent. Where automatic or self-feeders are used the nailer only pays the boy attending it one-half what is paid the hand-feeder. That is, if a hot nailer receives $178.96 as above, he in the past only paid out to his automatic feeder's attendants one-fourth of it, or $44.74, leaving the nailer $134.22 for his two weeks' work, or about $11.18 per day. From this deduct 40 per cent to make manufacturers' 17 cents scale, which would leave the nailer $6.78 per day, still leaving the nailer a margin of 66 cents per day for taking care of the four automatic feeders, which is an ample sum. And if a cold nailer receives $154.52, as above, he only pays out to his attendants on automatic feeders one-fifth, or $30.90, leaving the nailer for his two weeks' work $123.62, or about $10.30 per day. From this deduct 40 per cent to make manufacturers' 17-cent scale and it would leave the cold nailer on an average job $6.30 per day. In our factory of 122 machines prior to June 1, 1885, seventy of the machines were operated with automatic feeders, and nailers were paid for operating them at the 21-cent scale, as illustrated above, an average price of $11.18 per day in one case and $10.30 in the other.

The Wheeling district includes nine mills that have coöperated with the manufacturers in this movement, and we think the amount lost to the employés thereof in the nine months at manufacturers' scale would be, at a low estimate, $1,000,000, and the number of idle workmen directly interested at least 2,500.

But the worst feature of the business is the attitude of the strikers towards the young fellows who are anxious to learn the "nailers'" trade and work for reasonable wages. These strikers form a ring of workmen whose deftness in their special branch of labor consists in a mere trick of grinding knives and keeping the machines in order. It has been conclusively demonstrated that a workman of average good parts can in the short space of three months learn the tricks of the trade and do the work as well as, if not better than, the strikers, and at wages which offer an abundant compensation for the labor involved and the skill required. But the strikers are determined if possible to maintain their monopoly and to prevent the young fellows first from learning and then from applying their newly-gained knowledge. "The craft is in danger," and hence the threat to boycott every iron merchant who buys of the mills which employ these new workmen whom they have spent time and money to teach and who now know the art. These striking nailers have not only ground knives for years, but to maintain their close monopoly they have ground the public, and they now coolly propose to give the screws another turn and go on indefinitely with the grinding process. But the grinding does not even stop here. By their refusal to work for reasonable wages they are responsible for the stoppage of mills which, for one reason and another, have been unable or unwilling to undertake the education of young mechanics, thus not only inflicting a severe loss upon capital but throwing out of employment fully eight workmen to every one striker who refuses to work at all unless he can get the wages he demands.

If there are any errors in the foregoing statement persons aware of them are invited to point them out and THE TRIBUNE will give space to the corrections.

A Boycott Ordered Against Maxwell Bros.

At the meeting of the Boycott Board of the local trades-unions Monday night the following circular was ordered issued:

BOYCOTT MAXWELL BROS.' BOX-FACTORY.

The members of Local Assembly No. 3,838, Knights of Labor, boxmakers and sawyers, have been resisting since last November the reduction of our wages through the employment of boys to take the place of men on machines, thereby preventing the men from earning a living, and also the boys from education, which means ruin and starvation to all. It was published the 18th of March that Maxwell Bros. had made a settlement with their employés. This is not so. The 17th of March Maxwell Bros. met in conference a committee from District Assemblies 57, 24, and the Trade and Labor Assembly and signed agreements to take effect Monday, March 22, 1886.

But when the committee waited on the Maxwell Bros. the morning of the 22d they were met by the Maxwell Bros., who positively refused to carry out the agreement they had signed the 17th inst. Therefore they appeal to all Knights of Labor to prevent such a degradation of mankind as this, to help us boycott Maxwell Bros. and all firms that use their boxes or in any way patronize them.

BY ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Fuller & Warren Boycott.

The *Boycotter* still enjoins Knights to boycott the heaters, stoves, and ranges made by the Fuller & Warren Company of Troy, N. Y. L. B. Fry, the manager of the Chicago branch of the firm, said he thought they were through with their troubles, as an agreement had been signed some time ago and the boycott had been raised. March 9, after the boycott had been running for over a year, Walter P. Warren, representing Fuller & Warren, appeared before the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, which was in session in Philadelphia at the time, and a full expression of opinion was had by both sides. Articles of agreement were signed in which the firm pledged itself not to discriminate against the Knights of Labor in the future, and to reinstate discharged employés as fast as situations could be found. The boycott was accordingly raised, but the local assembly interested was dissatisfied. Reports were circulated to the effect that there had been no agreement signed, but the raising of the boycott was verified by the meeting of the board again in Troy the 19th and the confirmation of the first statement.

Mr. Fry said that last summer he heard of the boycott on their wares from Utah and Wyoming, but it had not been general till after the meeting of the State Executive Board at Decatur.

Bruschke & Ricke's Men Trying to Effect a Settlement.

Yesterday Messrs. George A. Schilling and William L. Lang, representing the Trades Assembly, and Mr. Lowa of the Furniture Workers, called on Messrs. Bruschke & Ricke, the furniture manufacturers on Division street, and after a consultation the following agreement was drawn up:

First—Payment of the men every two weeks.

Second—The recognition by the firm of Furniture Workers' Union No. 1 and the withdrawal of the objection to their employés joining the said union. Also granting permission to the representative of the union to visit their factory during the dinner hour.

Third—The reëmployment of all the men who have left the firm during the strike, as long as the firm has work for them.

Fourth—The abolition of the signing of the contracts, although the contents of the contracts will still remain the rules of the factory.

This agreement was presented to the strikers at a meeting held at No. 58 Clybourn avenue in the afternoon, and they expressed themselves willing to accept it, provided the union did not object. Last night the union met at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, with closed doors. After full consideration the union decided that the strikers should not accept the terms offered by Messrs. Bruschke & Ricke, but should insist on all their demands being granted.

Seamen Will Become Knights.

Between 200 and 300 members of the Seamen's Union met at their hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, last night to decide on the advisability of becoming Knights of Labor. Richard Powers, President of the union, R. Griffiths, and John Foley made speeches explaining the aims and objects of the order and laying especial stress on the advantage to be derived by workingmen from membership in so powerful an organization. A motion to join the Knights of Labor in a body and fixing Thursday night as the time for forming a local assembly was carried with enthusiasm. The Chairman stated that the movement would not be confined to Chicago, but would extend among the seamen on the lakes from Oswego, N. Y., to Milwaukee.

Local Labor Notes.

A dozen bricklayers on the new cotton-factory at Summerdale struck Monday at 5:15 p. m. for the reason that the proprietors refused to recognize the right of the Bricklayers' Union to make nine hours a day's work Saturdays. Non-union men are plenty, however, and the work goes on as usual. An amusing feature of the case is that the boss bricklayer was a non-union man, and none of the members of the union knew it, although they obeyed his orders for one week.

TRIED TO KILL THE MAYOR.

Houston's Chief Executive Narrowly Escapes Death at the Hands of a Democratic Enemy.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 23.—[Special.]—A bold attempt was made tonight to assassinate Mayor William R. Baker of Houston. He had been to a campaign meeting of Baker colored supporters in the suburbs of the city and had just crossed Sabine street bridge with Judge John Brashear and five colored men, when a man on horseback rode up and asked for Mayor Baker, who stepped up to him, placing his left hand on the mane of the horse. The stranger asked Mr. Baker if he intended to withdraw in favor of Dan C. Smith, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Baker made a reply of astonishment, when the man drew a six-shooter and fired three shots at the Mayor, who dodged to the horse's feet. One bullet grazed his hat and one his neck. Two of the colored men then commenced firing at the would-be assasin, who threw himself on the side of his horse and galloped away. Great excitement prevails in the city, and squads of men are now searching the suburbs near Sabine bridge for the Mayor's assailant.

THEY WILL NOT VOTE.

A NUMBER OF NAMES ERASED FROM THE REGISTRY LISTS.

The Result of the First Night's Cross-Examination of "Suspects" in the First, Second, and Ninth Wards—The "Gang" Tries to Run Things in First Ward Precincts—Some of the Reasons Why Names Were Dropped—Greening's Case.

Yesterday evening the various election judges met to pass on the cases of the "suspects," all of whom had been notified to appear and show cause why their names should not be stricken from the registry. In the case of all who did not appear this was done.

The following table will show at a glance the general result of the examination of the suspects in the First, Second, Ninth, and Tenth Wards:

Ward.	Precinct.	Suspects.	Qualified.	Rejected.
First	1	2	1	1
	2	7	4	3
	3	9	6	3
	4	8	2	6
	5	54	15	39
	6	10	2	8
	7	56	34	22
	8	49	18	31
	9	...	...	13
	10	40	24	16
Second	1	45	7	38
	2	13	5	8
	6	15	8	7
	7	7	4	3
	8	14	8	6
Ninth	1	...	...	18
	3	5	5	..
	5	7	2	5
	6	12	8	4
	7	39	11	28
	8	7	1	6
Tenth	1	8	2	6
	10	7	4	3

In the First Precinct of the First Ward only two suspects were on the registration books, and one of them appeared before the judges last night and proved his title to a vote.

In the Fifth Precinct, of fifty-four suspects there were still thirty-five to hear from at 9:30 o'clock.

Forty were called but only twenty-four were chosen.

In the Seventh Precinct fifty-six suspect notices had been sent out. Twenty persons to whom notices were sent failed to appear at the place of registry. In the Eighth Precinct forty-nine suspect notices were served, and thirty-one persons who were so notified did not appear last night at the place of registration. At the Ninth Precinct place of registration, situated in a small barber-shop at No. 118 East Huron street, a crowd had collected which filled the room completely. Two policemen were in attendance, and among the Democratic workers present who were looking out for the interests of their party were "Parson" Davies, "Tom" McNally, Ald. "Billy" Whelan, "Hinky Dink," Edgar Terhune, and several others. It would be difficult to find a tougher-looking set of citizens, with a few exceptions, than those who presented themselves at this precinct provided with the "suspect" notices which they had received. The Democrats present showed a decided disposition to "run" the entire work of deciding as to the qualifications of those who had "suspect" notices to be recorded as legal voters. Each man who presented himself, however, was subjected to close questioning by the Republican judges, notwithstanding the attempt of the Democrats to hurry those through this ordeal whom they suspected of being of their own political faith on the "O, that's-all-right" plan. The Democratic judge, assisted by several officious outsiders, interrogated all colored men closely, naturally presuming them to be Republicans. After the hour had arrived for closing the examination the names of the following persons had been stricken off:

J. Foley, No. 166 East Adams street, because his statements did not agree with the answers which he gave on registration day as to his qualifications as a voter; J. T. Early, No. 318 South Clark street, no naturalization papers; J. Bryen, No. 330 Clybourn avenue, "Cyrus" street, not naturalized; C. Wilson, No. 326 Madison street, contradictory statements; John Hand, No. 296 South Clark street, moved into the precinct on the night before he registered; J. S. McNeal, No. 318 South Clark street, intoxicated; Ed. Sheridan, No. 306 South Clark street, disqualified; Titus Grant, No. 318 South Clark street, did not reside in the precinct; A. H. Greening, No. 132 East Van Buren street, qualifications as a voter at present under consideration by the Election Commissioners; F. Krause, No. 330 South Clark street, not a citizen; Mike Woods, No. 326 South Clark street, disqualified; Nick Johnson, No. 296 South Clark street, intoxicated; "Jenny" Lawton, No. 132 East Van Buren street, refusing to answer questions of Republican judge.

In the Sixth Precinct of the Second Ward there were fifteen names upon the lists characterized as suspicious. More than half of these called during the evening and were able to justify themselves. Six or seven who could not be found at their given residences were stricken from the books, and a dozen were marked "doubtful." These were principally lodgers in George Mueller's house, No. 488 State street. Mueller has registered fifty-one names from his lodging-house. Mueller and his retainers showed little reverence for the new law, and the judges were considerably chafed in spirit at the conduct of these men.

Shortly before 10 o'clock John F. Benson, the colored proprietor of a policy shop on South State street, who drew $15,000 in the Louisiana lottery, called at the office bedizened with a silk hat. The canvassers, who had called at his given residence, were informed by the proprietress that it was none of their business who lived there. Benson, though familiarly known to all the judges as an old resident, was told that he would have to see the Commissioners.

The suspects who did not appear before the Board of Registry in the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward and whose names were erased are the following: From No. 85 South Canal street, Peter Donohue, Richard Forester, Peter Tansey, Daniel Dempsey, John Callahan, and John Healey; from No. 43 West Washington street, Charles Haynes, James Kelly, William Toomey, James Bowen, Michael Burke, Tim Donohue, William Hogan, C. J. Donnelly; from No. 32 West Madison street, John Ryan and Henry Schubert; from No. 79 South Canal street, T. H. Myers; from No. 48 West Randolph street, William Smith. William Toomey is the man who was reported some time ago as having registered from No. 43 West Washington street and as being found by the clerks at No. 85 South Canal street. The judges have been considering whether to arrest him or not. They intended to swear out a warrant yesterday. Toomey claims to live at the two lodging-houses alternately. It is doubtful if he could be classed as an illegal voter, for while changing his residence he remained within the precinct.

The Seventh Precinct made the worst showing. There were thirty-nine suspects, of whom it was found that eleven belonged to the Sixth Precinct; eleven qualified, leaving fourteen to be stricken from the roll. Of the latter five were registered from No. 59 West Madison street.

The judges of the Tenth Precinct of the Tenth Ward considered a list of seven suspects. Chris Hendricks of No. 121 Wes. Lake street and John Cowan of No. 61 North Clinton street, old soldiers, produced their first papers, but failed to show that they were in possession of the final documents admitting them to citizenship, and their names were stricken off the registry. George Sutherland of No. 95 West Randolph street had taken out his first papers of declaration of intention to become a citizen, but lacked the final paper, and he was refused. The others, two of whom lodge at the River House are John Lawton, No. 27 Lake street; W. R. Hughes, No. 27 Lake; R. E. Robinson, No. 103 Randolph street; and John Isbester, who gave his residence as aboard a vessel lying at the foot of Fulton street.

GREENING'S CASE.

A week ago last Monday Dexter W. Nickerson, a Deputy Sheriff, made complaint and affidavit before Justice D. J. Lyon that A. H. Greening and M. P. Morrissey registered fraudulently March 9 at the Fifth Precinct of the First Ward. The case of Greening was called up yesterday, Col. R. S. Tuthill appearing for the prosecution and Edgar Terhune for the defense. Lawrence R. Butler of No. 120 Sebor street produced a copy of the register of the Ninth Precinct of the First Ward. He recognized thereon the name of A. H. Greening, and the answers made by him to the questions asked by the judges, that he was four years in the precinct, seven years in the county, and ten years in the State. D. W. Nickerson, a Deputy Sheriff, testified to the facts already known concerning Greening's residence on North Centre avenue. The defendant, A. H. Greening, then said he lived here about seven years, and in the Ninth Precinct of the First Ward nearly four years. He had always registered and voted there, and nowhere else, generally sleeping and eating at his saloon. He occasionally visited his wife at No. 166 North Centre avenue, where her father resides. He had never contributed a cent towards her support there. The Justice named Saturday for the production of authorities and his determination of the case. The case of Morrissey was next called, but he waived examination, and was held to the Criminal Court in $500.

A BLOODY SCOUNDREL.

A Very Complete Kit of Dynamiter's Paraphernalia Discovered in the House of Christ Komnes, the Man Credited with Shooting the Two Russian Peddlers—Story of the Tragedy.

After the shooting Monday evening of Louis Friedman and Bernard Barowsky, the two Russian peddlers, a Bohemian by the name of Christ Komnes was suspected. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Lieuts. Biattner and Barzall and Sergt. Kennedy of the Twelfth Street Station visited No. 231 West Twentieth street, where Komnes lives. The house is a one-story frame, situated on the rear of the lot. Komnes himself had taken his departure, but his wife was present. The police searched the house, and in the bed-room found a mysterious-looking box. On opening it it was found to contain a collection of rags, underneath which were four leaden hollow balls, about three inches in diameter, filled with plaster of paris. Three of these were all ready to receive the powder, while one was filled and only required a small cap to make the thing complete. These balls weighed about five pounds each, and had an opening half an inch in diameter. There were also a box of percussion caps, to be placed in the bombs after being loaded, and four or five yards of fuse. A rusty Remington self-cocking revol

roundhouse. Several cars of beer, ice, and oil were coupled to the engine and switched to the unloading track. Fully 1,000 strikers and citizens had assembled to see what would be done. The strikers made a move to disable the engine, but as if by magic a force of Deputy Sheriffs appeared armed with rifles. They ordered the strikers to stand back and stood ready to fire at the first man who made a break. The strikers made no further attempt to stop the work, but remained standing around. Five of the leading Knights were arrested. Excitement runs high and serious trouble is expected. The Knights swear that no freight-trains shall move, and it is evidently the intention of the officers to take freight-trains out. Business is at standstill.

A Train Manned by Troops to Be Run Out of Leavenworth with Government Supplies.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 23.—[Special.]—It was rumored last night that the switchmen here had gone out on a strike, but the report had no foundation. There is no occasion for such a movement, for, as no freight-trains are running, none pass here, and the switchmen and other freight employés have nothing to do. A train is being made up at Fort Leavenworth to convey Government stores to Texas, Judge D. J. Brewer of the United States Court having issued an order for the transmission of the stores. United States Marshal C. W. Jones is at the Fort, and will swear in a crew of railroad men as Deputy Marshals and take the train through.

Masked Men Capture the Roundhouse at Atchison, Kas., and Smash All the Locomotives.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 23.—[Special.]—All pacific features in the strike seem to have departed. The Knights of Labor are not commanding the sympathy of the people by their acts in the last twenty-four hours. Despite the fact that United States Marshal Jones served his papers and summonses on the individual members named in the order of the court and upon the officers of the assemblies of the Knights of Labor, a mob of 150 masked men took possession of the roundhouse and shops of the Missouri Pacific at an early hour this morning. They forced the five men on duty as watchers into the oil-house and locked them in, throwing a piece of crepe after, with the remark that the first man who came out or made a noise would wear it. One attempted to resist, but a revolver placed under his nose was an inducement to obey. The mob proceeded to further disable all the engines on hand. Each carried a bar of iron with which he smashed, bent, and destroyed all the lighter work on the engines, and removed the valve stems, link-lifters, and throttles, absolutely destroying those pieces of property. It will take weeks to repair and replace the damage and to overhaul them for service. No clew is obtainable as to the perpetrators of this outrage.

Two Views of the Trouble in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—[Special.]—The switchmen have made the following statement as to the cause of the present strike:

To the Merchants and Citizens of Kansas City and Vicinity, Kansas City, Mo.—DEAR SIRS: The switchmen of the various yards of this city and vicinity deem it due to you as citizens and friends to make a brief explanation of our walkout and the reason therefor. We sent a request to our Superintendents March 9 asking them to pay us standard wages paid to switchmen in Chicago, Ill. They met us in session at the Union Depot Saturday, March 13, and we and they made a verbal contract that was published, or at least part of it, in the daily morning papers of Sunday, March 14. Since that time the switchmen have been up to the observance of the contract. But some of our Superintendents have violated and evaded the spirit of that contract, and as we treated with them as a body of the whole we expected them to live up to their contract as a whole. But as one or more violated it we claim they all did so. Now we come out to demand standard wages paid switchmen in Chicago, Ill., and the signature of the various Superintendents to such agreement. We are sorry if we cause you loss or trouble, but we feel that we are right, and will not agree to go to work until we have settled our difficulties with our employers. Respectfully,

THE SWITCHMEN'S COMMITTEE.

Vice-President McMullen has addressed to the citizens of Kansas City the following communication:

CHICAGO, March 23.—*Messrs. K. Coates, S. B. Armour, A. Mumford, R. T. Vanhorn, G. M. Shelley, and other citizens of Kansas City:* Without any notice of grievance on the part of the employés of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company at Kansas City, but as we are informed, on account of some disagreement between a rival line, not dependent on Kansas City for business, and its employés, we find the trains of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company forbidden to move within the limits of your city and the employés of the company threatened with violence for attempting to conduct the business of the company in Kansas City, thus cutting off the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company from the commerce of the West. Other lines passing around your city are taking business, which is being diverted from your city and this line. For how long time will the citizens of Kansas City permit this condition of affairs to continue? J. C. MCMULLIN,

Vice-President Chicago & Alton Railway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23.—The packing-houses are running today with reduced forces, but the supply of animals for slaughtering must soon be exhausted if the strike continues. A number of mills are also preparing to close. It is said that there are about 2,000 loaded freight-cars in various yards awaiting transfer or shipment.

The Seventh Regiment is under orders to drill at 8 p. m. every day. Forty police are being held as reserve force.

More freight-trains are sidetracked here now than ever before. Every train that has entered the city has been side-tracked and none has been allowed to leave. The Hannibal today got out two engines and cabooses, the Rock Island one, and the Council Bluffs one. This was the only approach made to the running of trains. The strikers yesterday would not even permit the movement of an engine and caboose.

James L. Monaghan, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union, arrived from Chicago on the Alton this morning and was seen in conference with the men and nearing from them their statement of grievances. A meeting of the Superintendents of the eleven roads affected was also held, but efforts to have a conference between the Superintendents and the strikers' committee were avoided by the former. A meeting of the General Managers of all the roads centering here will be held tomorrow, and the belief is that the trouble will be ended as a result of their deliberations. Barnard of the Council Bluffs is already here, Smith of the Santa Fé, and Nettleton of the Fort Scott, and the others will positively be on hand in the morning. The Alton Road is handling all local business from Independence, ten miles out, to Chicago.

Strikes Threatened on Other Roads.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 23.—[Special.]—Rumors have been rife for several days to the effect that some of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad employés were dissatisfied with their pay and would enter into negotiations with the company this week to better their condition. It is understood a proposition has been submitted to the management of the road to increase the pay of the freight brakemen to two cents a mile for regular runs, and the proposition sets forth that the brakemen be paid one and one-half cents a mile for fly-lights and deadheads. The managers of the road have this matter now under advisement and the company are expected to report this week.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 23.—Two hundred and fifty men employed in the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee freight-house struck this morning for an advance and double pay for Sunday work. They have been getting 15 cents an hour and want 20.

DENVER, Colo., March 23.—J. N. Corbin, Secretary of the Union Pacific Executive Board of Employés, was interviewed this afternoon regarding a rumor that all the Union Pacific train and switch men would strike tomorrow. Mr. Corbin said the rumor was false in every particular. A great deal of harmony exists between the officers of the road and the employés of every department, and no strike will be made, nor is any such action thought of by laborers on any line of the Union Pacific Company.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—Advices from the Sandwich Islands received by the steamer Mararoa today state that volcanic phenomena, which extended over March 5, 6, and 7, and which were accompanied by a large number of shocks of earthquake, resulted in the total disappearance of New Lake and Halemaumau, two pits in the crater of the Volcano Kilauea, and the extinction of the fire in them. These phenomena are believed to be the precursors of a grand outburst in the near future, either in Kilauea or Mauna Loa. Some, basing their views on the observations of Prof. Agassiz, believe the disappearance of the fire is a prelude to the extinction of Kilauea.

NUTS FOR BELL TO CRACK.

UNCLE SAM'S CHARGES AGAINST THE GREAT TELEPHONE BOSS.

Formal Commencement of the Suit Yesterday at Columbus, O., in the United States District Court—The Bill Alleges that Bell Secured His Patent by Fraud and Misrepresentations and Asks that It Be Declared Void—Other Companies Interested.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—[Special.]—It is at last settled, and the great suit against the Bell Telephone Company has been commenced by the Government in the United States Court of this city. This is welcome news to the army of correspondents who have been watching and waiting at the door of the court for the last month in hopes of catching a sight of the bill. This afternoon the Hon. P. H. Kumler of Cincinnati, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, arrived here, and in company with D. Humphrey of Washington, D. C., who has been assisting Judge Thurman in the preparation of the case, repaired to the Thurman residence, where the finishing touches were put upon the document. At 3 o'clock precisely the bill was filed in the United States Court by Deputy Clerk Corwin. It is a voluminous document, containing seventy-five pages of printed matter, forty-seven being devoted to the petition proper and the rest to exhibits and citations of former cases. The local counsel for defendants are Messrs. Taylor & Taylor. Process was issued and immediate service made so far as possible on the legal representatives of the companies named in the person of their officers, and subpœnas will be served on those in the Northern District tomorrow. They are cited to appear and answer by June 1. The question of jurisdiction will be first argued. The foreign attorneys of the defendants are not named in the petition.

In the bill of complaint the United States of America appears as complainant, the respondents being thus described: "The American Bell Telephone Company, a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts; The Central Union Telephone Company, a corporation under the laws of Illinois; The Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts; The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania; The Cleveland Telephone Company, The City and Suburban Telegraph Company, The Miami Telephone Company, The Buckeye Telegraph Company—the latter four companies incorporated under the laws of Ohio—and Alexander Graham Bell. The bill is one in equity, and is addressed to the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division. The counsel appearing for the Government in the matter are Solicitor-General Goode, acting for the Attorney-General; Philip H. Kumler, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; and these special counsel: Messrs. Allen G. Thurman, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Hunton & Chandler, and Charles S. Whitman. The Solicitor-General acts for the Attorney-General in the matter, it is explained, because of the latter's disability to prosecute.

The United States is empowered, the bill goes on to say, to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. The conditions are that the art or thing shall be new and useful, and that a patent shall have been duly obtained in the manner described and claimed in the specification. He did know and believe that certain of these improvements had been previously known to and used by others. If it had not been for these untrue statements the patent would not have been issued to Bell.

It was well known at the time that Philip Reis of Germany did about 1861 devise, and subsequently improve, an apparatus for transmitting speech by means of the galvanic current. The publication of his work was familiar to the scientific world, and prior to Bell's application a number of persons in this country devised more or less perfect forms of apparatus for transmitting speech by means of electricity.

Feb. 14, 1876, the day Bell filed his application at the Patent-Office, and before he did so, Elisha Gray of Chicago filed a caveat for an invention expressly declared to be "to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit and reproduce them at the receiving end of the line, so that actual conversation can be carried on by persons at a long distance apart," the claim being for "the art of transmitting vocal sounds or conversation telegraphically through an electric circuit." By law—Sec. 4,902, Revised Statutes—Gray was entitled to have his caveat preserved in secrecy in the Patent-Office and to file his description, specification, drawings, and model within three months after notice of any other application, filed within one year, with which such caveat would in any manner interfere. Gray was also entitled to have Bell's application, with its description, models, etc., deposited in the confidential archives of the Patent-Office until three months had expired, so that if Bell's claim interfered with his own the Patent-Office should apprise Gray of the fact. The examining officer notified Gray Feb. 19, 1876, of Bell's claim, describing the latter's application as one for a "telephonic telegraph," which signified "a far-sounding method of transmitting telegraphic signals, but not a far-speaking instrument for the transmission of human speech," such as Gray claimed in his caveat.

Despite the statutory requirements as to secrecy the examining officer of the Patent-Office communicated to Bell the fact of the filing of Gray's caveat soon after this was done, as well as the general nature of the claim contained in it, and secured information of the particular method employed. Bell followed up this knowledge and induced some of the patent officers to further violate the requirement of secrecy by setting on foot an inquiry for Bell's benefit as to the precise time of day when Gray's caveat was filed, "and thereupon, without any certain proof and contrary to law and the custom of the office, it was determined, contrary to the fact, that said caveat was filed after said application, although the same day." As a result it was determined that Gray was not entitled to the notice which had already been given, nor to the benefits of Sec. 4,920 as regards Bell's application. The Patent-Office Examiner, who had the matter in charge, without letting Gray know of the question that had been raised as to the time of filing or of its determination, and without giving him any opportunity to prove the time of filing his caveat, announced to him Feb 25, 1876, that the notice sent him had been given under a misapprehension and was withdrawn.

The Examiner regarded Bell's application as one for an improvement in multiple telegraphy. His opinion was that Bell's application and Gray's caveat interfered on principles employed on harmonic or multiple telegraphy, but not in the art of transmitting speech. Bell's language and drawing gave no intelligible notice that one portion of his specification related to telephony, which had come in general use as the term denoting the transmission of speech by means of electricity.

HOW BELL WORKED IT.

It was March 10, 1876, three days after the patent was was issued to him, that Bell obtained for the first time articulate speech by an electric speaking telephone. This was not achieved with any device or apparatus described in his specification and patent, but was obtained by the liquid transmitter or water telephone described in Gray's caveat and derived by Bell from the latter. Bell's devices, up to the time of filing his application, did not transmit and deliver articulate speech. He did not intend so to operate them nor was he aware that they would do so. There is not and never was, it is declared, an electric speaking telephone in use made in accordance with Bell's alleged invention, and the instrument used by the American Bell Company was not invented or discovered by Bell, "nor did he invent or discover any essential part or principle of the same." The instruments are declared to be combinations of the inventions of other persons, some made before and some since Bell's alleged discovery. These facts showing fraud, it is stated, long remained artfully concealed, and have only recently been brought to the knowledge and attention of the prosecutor.

Bell, in order to fortify himself, further imposed on the Patent-Office Jan. 15, 1877, when he made another application and had issued to him Jan. 30, 1877, patent No. 186,787, which purports to be granted for specific devices and apparatus for transmitting speech by electricity. Every material part of these was taken by him bodily from well-known and existing apparatus, devices, and plans invented by others for that purpose. He framed his claims in this second patent so as to give him and his associates the practical monopoly of well-known and essential devices used and combined in all instruments for the transmission of articulate speech by electricity. Those claiming under him hold that the two patents give them not only a monopoly of the art of transmitting speech electrically, but also of all the essential parts of any apparatus by which such transmission can be effected.

Bell appropriated Prof. Amos E. Dolbear's magneto telephone, which is now used as a receiver by the American Bell Company. Prof. Dolbear exhibited a complete, perfect articulating telephone Sept. 30, 1876, combining all the appliances now used in that of the company mentioned under Bell's patent of Jan. 30, 1877. Dolbear was about to get a patent for his telephone, and communicated with a friend named Percival V. Richards. The latter was a friend and associate of Bell, and inadvisedly told the latter of Dolbear's invention, giving him also a description of it. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Bell's father-in-law, shortly afterward told Richards that Bell had obtained a patent on the devices of Dolbear over two years previously. This statement was untrue, but Dolbear believed it, and for a long time ceased his efforts to patent his telephone. Bell and Hubbard, after getting Dolbear's invention, went to Washington and obtained the patent No. 186,787 on it. Thus Bell secured Prof. Dolbear's invention. Prof. Dolbear soon after made a contract with the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company of New York for the manufacture and sale of his telephones, and they were sold for nearly three years. Then the Western Union Telegraph Company, which controlled the Gold & Stock Company, agreed with the American Telephone Company on a compromise in what is known as the Dowd case, appropriated to themselves the entire profits of telephony in the United States, and suppressed the fact of Dolbear's invention and Bell's misappropriation of it. In further pursuance of the scheme the telephone company and the Western Union got up a collusive interference case in the Patent-Office between Bell and Dolbear. The latter was not represented except in name, and the case was prosecuted so as to suppress the fact that, as against Bell, Dolbear was the inventor. The counsel on both sides were in the same interest, and it was decided that Bell was the inventor of the telephone. For this fraud the patent No. 186,787 was invalid and should be canceled.

THOSE WHO WERE AHEAD OF HIM.

The telephone device claimed by Bell was previously used, it is declared, by the following persons:

James W. McDonough, Daniel Drawbaugh, Elisha Gray, Thomas A. Edison, Amos E. Dolbear, Philip H. Van der Weyde, Adolph Ott, W. F. Channing, Benjamin F. Peixotto, Samuel Hamblett Jr., Edward Farrar, Antonio Meucci, W. S. Voliker, Edward E. Pickering, Charles R. Cross, Alfred C. Holcomb, Ellen G. Holcomb, Philip Reis, Royal E. House, Daniel Drake, Leonard K. Eaton, Dr. S. D. Cushman, Signor Mousetti, Paul La Cour, Prof. Yates, and Cromwell Fleetwood Varley.

In explaining why various corporations are made respondents the bill of complaint sets forth:

And your orator shows to your Honors that by means assignments in writing, in due form made and executed by the said Bell, and duly recorded in the Patent-Office of the United States, the said Alexander Graham Bell transferred the said letters patent to the said American Bell Telephone Company, No. 174,465, dated March 7, 1876, and also the said letters patent No. 186,787, dated Jan. 30, 1877, and each of them, and has become divested of all right, title, and interest therein, and has transferred his title in and to said letters patent and in and to the matters and grants therein contained to the American Bell Telephone Company.

That your orator has made the said Alexander Graham Bell defendant in this bill, not by reason of any interest, right, or title in said patents, as he has become divested of all right, title, or interest therein, but that he may, if he so choose, appear herein and assert any pretended claim, right, or interest which he may believe himself possessed of and be heard herein.

The prayer of the complaint is that the defendants make answer to the complaint; that the Bell patents be declared null and void; that it be declared that the patents were wrongfully procured to be issued by means of fraud, false suggestion, concealment, and mistake; that the part of Alexander Graham Bell, and that there is nothing in the patents or specifications on which a monopoly of a patentable invention could have been lawfully granted to him, and that the patents be repealed and the record of them be expunged; that the original letters-patent be surrendered to the court, so that the Patent-Office seals may be removed or destroyed. If, however, the court should determine that the patents are not wholly void and not deserving to be wholly repealed, but are merely partly so, a decree is asked for repealing such parts as the court may deem void, "and that the said patents and each of them be treated as contracts and be reformed, restricted, and modified as in equity and good conscience they ought to be." An injunction is also asked restraining the defendants, their agents, etc., from setting up any pretense or claim under the Bell patents, or from pleading the same in judicial proceedings as evidence of any grant or right conferred on Bell or his assignees.

Other Telephone Matters.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—[Special.]—The Egan Telegraph & Telephone Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, was incorporated today. Its announced purpose is to provide a new telegraph and telephone service throughout Ohio and the United States. The men interested are very sanguine about the success of the new venture and say they mean business. They propose to operate the Egan system of telegraph and telephone invention, and these include both short and long distance telephones, which are claimed to be superior to the Bell patents, it can be seen that the company is in earnest. By the litigation now in the courts over the validity of the Bell patents, it is claimed the Egan patents can be operated at once.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—The Supreme Court today decided the last of the telephone cases. The decision covers the constitutionality of the two laws passed by the last Legislature for the regulation of telephone affairs, the points involved in the law reducing rentals having previously been decided. Regarding the Non-Discriminating act, the court holds that the telephone company is a common carrier, and as such is subject to all the regulations which the law imposes upon common carries.

BUTTONS.

Plaid buttons of ivory and of mohair come among other novelties in big buttons.

THE LOCAL STRUGGLE.

SOUTH TOWN AND CITY COMMITTEEMEN STILL DISAGREED.

The Aldermanic Question Seemingly of the Greatest Interest—Pat Sanders' Opponents in the Second Get Together at Ald. Appleton's and Denounce Him—A Rap at Capt. Buckley, Who Will Be Requested to Attend to His Own Business at the Primaries.

The clash of authority between the Republican City and South Town Committees is as far from being settled as ever. The principal fight is in the Fifth Ward, between Oldenburg, the South Town Committeeman, and Kent, the City Committeeman. Kent insists on having the appointing of the judges and Oldenburg will not concede it. Kent says the City Committee is superior in authority, and Oldenburg says the Town Committee is independent. It is charged on one side that the joint meetings of the City and Town Committees were part of a scheme to get control of the whole machinery, and that Kent, who already has the membership for both the County and City Committees for his ward, wanted to control the Town Committee too and crowd out Oldenburg. These charges have been pronounced ever since the first meeting of the four committees two weeks ago, and were the reason why the South Town Committee withdrew from their deliberations. In all the other wards of the South Town the judges of the Town Committee have been accepted by the City Committeemen. Kent and the members of the Central Committee deny that any wrong was intended or done, and say the right is all on their side.

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO SANDERS.

About eighty representative Democrats of the Second Ward met in the parlors of Jim Appleton's house, No. 1526 Wabash avenue, last night to organize for securing the nomination of William R. Bassett, liveryman, for Alderman at next Saturday's primary. Isaac Abrahams was appointed Chairman, and H. T. Murray Secretary. Committees of five from each precinct were appointed to wait on voters and arrange to bring them to the primary in the interest of Mr. Bassett. Some discussion then arose as to whether Frank Boyne and Tom Moran, the two judges whom Pat Sanders had secured, were within the meaning of the Crawford law "householders," but it was agreed that the matter be left until they took the oath. On motion of "Billy" Fitzgerald it was resolved that Messrs. Goggin S. Harris, Pottgieser, and Ald. Appleton be appointed a committee to wait on Chief Ebersold at 10 a. m. to request him to instruct Capt. Buckley, who was denounced as a notorious partisan of Pat Sanders, to attend to his own official duties election-day and not interfere in the politics of the ward. Fitzgerald being then called upon for a speech, gave a breezy oration in which he denounced Pat Sanders for a traitor and a renegade, and one who was no good either as a politician or an Alderman. Ald. Appleton also denounced Sanders, with whom, he said, "it was Pat Sanders all the time." Sanders might spend a little money at election time, but not a cent was seen from him during the other twenty-two months. He was no true Democrat, but a scheming self-seeker who should be turned out.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at Ald. Appleton's house Friday at 8 p. m.

ALDERMANIC.

The indorsement of August J. Kowalski as a candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward is positive evidence that Mike Ryan has lost the support of the Democratic Poles of the ward on account of his alleged treachery to their nominee last year. In spite of his denials that he was a candidate it was understood he would run if there was any hope to be elected. In addition to this the different nationalities within the boundary of the ward have begun to draw the race lines. Each of them has a strong contingent in the party, and the withdrawal of one may be enough to defeat them. The simultaneous candidacy of Jerry Sullivan and Paul Stensland makes the differences more marked. On the Republican side there is not much of this race dispute. D. W. Ryan is the only candidate in the field, and was brought out principally by the German Republicans of the ward. He stands an excellent chance of being elected.

Seventh Ward Republicans entertain some hope of defeating Ald. Hildreth. They are in the minority, but by making a good, liberal nomination will receive support from the Democratic ranks. There are many old Democrats of the ward who are dissatisfied with Hildreth and would like to vote for somebody else if they could do so without bolting openly. The Young Democracy of the ward is not very strong in numbers, but will indorse any good nominee, Republican or Independent, against Hildreth, and will serve as an excuse for the dissatisfied old Democrats to vote for somebody else and against the present perpetual incumbent.

The German-American Republican Club of the Sixth Ward met last evening at No. 552 Blue Island avenue, John G. Schaar, their candidate for Alderman, addressed the meeting. In a few choice words he declined to run, as he didn't want to create any split in the party. As long as one Republican candidate was in the field it would be disastrous to put up another. A motion was carried that whoever the Republicans nominate for Alderman at the primaries shall be supported by the club.

The club appointed the following as delegates for the town convention: G. Lampe, E. Pauche, J. Sieh, J. Range, and A. Zoelimer.

The North Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last night at No. 311 North avenue. The speakers deprecated the sentiments expressed at the meeting on Milwaukee avenue Monday night held in favor of Mr. Oobs, in which it was suggested that the Irish of the ward should be boycotted. Complimentary remarks were made relating to Ald. Ryan, and in the event of his not being a candidate the sentiment of the speakers and the meeting were in favor of Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan.

The Ashland Republican Club held a meeting last night at the corner of Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. The Secretary was instructed to notify every member of the club by postal-card to appear at the primary and support Daniel N. Ryan for Alderman.

A large meeting of the young Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward was held last night at No. 58 Clybourn avenue. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of John S. Colvin for Alderman of the ward, but two or three demonstrative characters claiming to be in favor of Fred Heinberg were productive of much noise.

At a meeting of sixty-eight of the seventy-five precinct committeemen, held a day or two ago, it was unanimously resolved to make Mr. Colvin the candidate this spring. Such a resolution by their representatives, said Mr. Donlin, bound the Democrats of the Sixteenth Ward.

About 150 young Democrats of the Sixth Ward met at Wagner's Hall at Twenty-first and Paulina streets last evening, and effected an organization to be known as the Young Democracy of the Sixth Ward. They resolved to await the nominations of the "macaine" Democracy, and if the candidates were unsatisfactory to put up an independent ticket of their own.

MR. VIERLING, CANDIDATE FOR ASSESSOR.

CHICAGO, March 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. F. C. Vierling, who was unanimously indorsed, and in the strongest terms, last Saturday night by the Third Ward Republican Club (there being nearly 200 present) for the office of Assessor, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 18, 1850. His parents moved to Chicago in 1856, and he has lived here ever since. In 1861 Mr. Vierling enlisted as drummer-boy in the Twenty-third Illinois, but soon after the regiment marched to camp at Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue from the old brewery over Polk street bridge his father took him away. In 1863, soon after the battle of Lexington, he again tried to join his regiment, but was again taken out. In 1864 a call came for five companies, and he went to Capt. James and had his name enrolled, and when they left early in 1865 he joined, going in the quota from the present Third Ward. At the end of the War Mr. Vierling returned, arriving home just nine days before he was 15 years old. He worked for John Hayward during most of the time from 1864 to 1868. In 1868 he started through our public schools. In ten months he went through seven years' studies, graduating from the Haven School to the High School with a scholarship average far above the standard, and also receiving a medal. In 1869 he went through the High School, taking French, German, and Latin. While going to school these two years Mr. Vierling was a carrier for THE TRIBUNE, a collector for Wabash Avenue M. E. Church and for many first-class physicians, making over $900 each year. In 1870 he went into the real-estate business, and has been actively engaged therein ever since, making sales during some of the years amounting to $1,000,000. He has also been active in other matters and has interests in several places. He has never sued a client for commissions. He belongs to many lodges and societies, speaks French and German, and has a large acquaintance. He has often been mentioned in connection with the Assessorship, but has never consented to be a candidate until this spring. His friends that know him say that he will make a good assessment.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Columbia—"Tannhäuser."

It requires no more than one act of "Tannhäuser" to point out to the student the radical lack in "The Queen of Sheba." The difference between them is the difference between clever talent and genius. In "Tannhäuser" there are a depth and seriousness, and above all a correct intuition of the meaning of music which never deserts the composer. Goldmark's failure in this respect at the very time when his instrumentation and thematic work display a close study of Wagner's methods classes him below many other composers whom, no doubt, he regards of his inferiors. Wagner's preëminence, however, is not alone in making grand climaxes and in writing with peculiar richness of effect for orchestra, but mainly in his wholly original grasp upon the harmonic essence of music and his true intuition as to the emotional implications of every possible harmonic progression. The book of "Tannhäuser" portrays the higher, and what Swedenborgians would call "the heavenly," implications of pure love, with a nobility and ideality almost or wholly unknown in opera before Wagner's day. The best proof of the innate quality of the music assigned to Elizabeth in this opera is its availability as church music, in which use it assumes a place among the most inspired sacred music upon record—being far more religious in fact than anything whatever of Mozart's or almost of Bach's. Nevertheless, while all this elevated seriousness is eminently to be admired upon ethical and other transcendental grounds, it can be scarcely called to the secular ear only by the aid of really musical singing and poetic interpretation. These qualities were wanting in several important places last night, and were only imperfectly represented in others. The cast contained Herr Spiva as Tannhäuser, Herr Staudigl as Wolfram, Herr Lehmler as Hermann, Frau Kraemer-Wiedl as Elizabeth, Frl. Januschowsky as Venus, etc.—the remaining rôles being filled by artists of more conscientiousness than voice or reputation, by reason of which and fact Biterolf's song amounted to nothing, the Landgrave's sermon was dry, and many passages uninteresting which with artistic treatment might have been made at least tolerable. Frau Kraemer-Wiedl sang the music of Elizabeth well: it was her misfortune to succeed other much greater artists in the same rôle. Frl. Januchowsky was a Venus without the necessary charms of voice. Herr Spiva was uneven. The timbre of his voice does not suit lovemaking, but in the tournament of song he sang extremely well and enjoyably, and in the last act his great aria fully redeemed his reputation as a powerful dramatic tenor. The impersonation, like all of his, was distinguished for dignity and intelligence. Herr Staudigl was perhaps the most satisfactory member of the cast. His "Evening Star" aria was beautifully sung. The chorus was rusty—seldom, indeed, worse. The best thing in the opera was the overture, which, after all, is a masterpiece of the highest order. Tonight again the "Queen of Sheba" with all her glory.

Central Music-Hall—Sidney Woollett.

A fair audience, but not so large a one as he deserved, greeted Mr. Sidney Woollett at Central Music-Hall last evening, where he is giving a second series of readings under the management of Prof. Kayser. Standing at the desk in an easy attitude Mr. Woollett makes at once in point of personality a favorable impression. A dark and somewhat pensive countenance and a voice at once mellow and well modulated are further claims that Mr. Woollett has to favorable attention. He recited five cantos of "Hiawatha" last evening and found it necessary to make no reference to the book. He indulged in no elocutionary flourishes, but passed through the different moods of the poet as if it were for the pleasure of a friend. Sweet as Longfellow's simplicity is, it is a simplicity that sometimes grows monotonous and sometimes drops into the commonplace. It hardly gives such an opportunity for a reader of sympathy with refinement of technique in poetry as that afforded by all of Tennyson's exquisitely thorough idyls and verse. That Mr. Woollett will recite "Enoch Arden" tomorrow evening is, therefore, gratifying, and may be looked forward to as a treat.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

Opened Last Night with the Customary Harrisonian Eulogy in the Presence of a Large and Appreciative Gathering.

It was nearly 9 o'clock last night when Mayor Harrison mounted the platform in Battery D Armory, accompanied by those having in charge the Southern California Citrus Fair exhibits. At that time there were more than 1,000 people in the hall, and others were coming in in groups and by twos and threes.

After a few preliminary remarks the Mayor launched into a glowing eulogy of the Golden State, not forgetting to refer incidentally to the enterprise of Chicago. He then declared the exhibition open, and introduced L. M. Holt, manager of the enterprise. Mr. Holt proceeded to explain the causes which led to the exhibit. Southern California wanted a market for her fruits, and it was therefore the most natural thing in the world that she should come to Chicago with a few of her samples, because Chicago was the market she had been looking for. Last year she had shipped about 1,500 car-loads of oranges, worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and the great majority of them came to Chicago. He felt assured that when merchants here really knew what Southern California had to sell they would not be backward in bidding for that fruit, which was not surpassed anywhere in the world. Mr. Holt, in conclusion, said that every detail was not yet complete, owing to the fact that the managers of the fair had been somewhat hurried, and had not had the time at their disposal necessary to put everything in proper shape, but that this would be remedied in a day or two. In the meantime, he was anything a visitor didn't understand there were a number of accommodating Southern Californians present who would be most willing and happy to explain it to him.

There is a sort of a monotony in piles of oranges, even though they be of the largest and most luscious varieties, and considerable of a sameness in the heap of lemons as contrasted with another and seemingly similar heap beside it; but there is a good deal of variety in the specimens shown at the fair, after all. The attention is taken from the oranges to the ostrich eggs, and then it is diverted to the dates or possibly the bunch of ripe bananas hanging from the native tree. There are canned fruits which cannot fail to tempt and interest the housewife who has ideas of her own in that direction; there, too, are raisins and other things, all done up neatly and in a most enticing way. There is a band stationed on the platform, and as the visitor strolls around half-listening to the music while he inspects the fruit the time passes away so rapidly that he can hardly realize where it has gone. The prospects are that the fair will be extensively patronized, for many will go out of curiosity even should no higher or nobler motive animate them.

A very full description of the hall and the exhibits appeared in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday.

CHICAGO WEATHER

To Be Fair and Warm Today, but Rain Expected Tomorrow.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., fair, warmer weather, followed during Thursday by rain.

For the Upper Lake region, fair, warmer weather, followed by local rains, winds generally shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather in the Southern portion, increasing cloudiness and local rains in the northern portion; falling barometer; warmer, southerly winds.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather in the southern portion, local rains in the northern portion, winds variable; slightly warmer in the southern portion, colder in the northern portion.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

HAMBURG, March 23.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—Arrived, the City of Berlin, from New York.

GLASGOW, March 23.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Philadelphia, with engines disabled.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Arrived, the Westernland, from Antwerp.

INDIANS IN COUNCIL.

EUFAULA, I. T., March 23.—The delegates from the five civilized tribes of Indians in convention here have entered into a compact pledging themselves not to cede or in any manner alienate to the United States any part of their present territory. Provisions are made for the punishment of crime, restoration of stolen property, exchange of citizenship from one nation to another, and the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits.

CONKLING'S SLY HAND.

THE UTICA STATESMAN AND THE BROADWAY FRANCHISE CASE.

Some Speculation as to Just What Part He Is Playing, but He Is Achieving Much Notoriety—A Whisper that He Is Not Making Out the Best Possible Case—Cleveland in a Bad Light—Jachne Still in Jail—A Day in New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—[Special.]—Roscoe Conkling is getting all the dramatic posing possible out of the Broadway surface affair. He has twice been announced within a week to make "the greatest effort of his life." He was in Albany last week, when there was to be a hearing before a legislative committee on the bill to annul the franchise. His few remaining faithful henchmen scurried to the State Capital from different part of the State. Stenographers by the score were dispatched from this and other cities to take down his burning eloquence. While the committee was listening to another man Conkling took the afternoon train and came back to New York. It is now announced with a flourish of trumpets that he will appear before the committee tomorrow, and everybody wonders if he will, or if the greatest effort is still to be held for the future. There is no question that Conkling is getting much reputation out of his connection with the unearthing of the street railroad fraud. What he intends to do as regards politics is the mystery. Levi P. Morton, who was one of Conkling's intimates in politics before he accepted a position from Garfield as Minister to France, said today that he did not believe that Conkling had any idea of a personal reëntrance into the political arena, but would like by the constant advertisement he is getting to build up his legal reputation and income. Mr. Morton thinks that Conkling is making too much money to drop his profession now. This is the general opinion of men who know him, and yet the public has the notion that Conkling is working to get back in its good graces, and that he would again like to share its favor.

It is another curious thing that while Conkling receives credit for the fact that an Alderman is in the Tombs prison for bribery he had no more to do with getting him there than the Ameer of Kabul. The night of Jachne's arrest State-Senator Knapp, who is a member of the Investigating Committee, said in the frankest manner possible that the committee had been hoping to catch some Alderman, but had no information that would warrant the expectation that they could do so. Inspector Byrnes of the New York police who ran Jachne down and secured him through a little side-show investigation, of which the public here takes little account because of the flourish of trumpets every time Conkling enters upon the scene. It is the famous Chicago Convention over again, and I often wonder if some modest and eloquent Garfield will not come in at the finish to eclipse Conkling.

JAEHNE STILL IN JAIL.

Ald. Jaehne still languishes in his cell in the Tombs, but his friends are making vigorous efforts to secure bail for him. They are endeavoring to raise the amount by subscription.

PROBABLE LOSS OF A COASTING STEAMER.

Anxiety is felt for the steamship Rapidan, which sailed from here Feb. 2 for Port Lemon, near Aspinwall. Capt. W. K. Towne, of Bath, Me., was in command of her, and her crew, twenty-three all told, comprised several Down-East men. She carried one passenger, De Soto Gonzales of San José, Costa Rica. Ten days is the usual time for making the passage on which the Rapidan set out, but when the month slipped by and there were no tidings of her, her owner, Edward P. Kennard, became alarmed. It is believed that she went to the bottom and that the twenty-four persons on board perished. Mr. Kennard clings to the hope that something may yet be heard of her, possibly from some of the islands, to one of which he thinks she may have been blown. The Sandy Hook pilots all think she is lost beyond doubt.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKES ON STOCKS.

The labor strife was the cause of a general decline in stocks today ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. Aside from the strike all the other features of the situation were favorable to an advance. There was only a slight decline up to 12:30, but after that there was heavy selling for both long and short accounts, and the largest part of the fluctuations became rapid and changes of half a point were frequent. A rally set in about 2 o'clock, the recovery extending to one point. In the last hour, on reports that the strikes were extending and that there was rioting at St. Louis, prices again gave way, and the close was weak at the lowest figures of the day.

MR. ARTHUR DECLINES.

Prof. Richard T. Greener, Secretary of the Grant Monument Association, received today from ex-President Arthur the following letter declining the Presidency of the

SAM SMALL SWEARS OFF.

HE THROWS HIS SUPPLY OF TOBACCO INTO THE FIRE.

Sam Jones Announces the Fact in His Sermon and Tells Why Mr. Small Stopped—When He Feels as Small Did About It He Will Quit Too—He Will Decide Today Whether or Not He Will Hold Two Weeks' Meetings on the West Side.

At noon today Brother Jones will speak at Farwell Hall and at 7:30 p. m. at the rink. Brother Small will speak at Plymouth Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An apparent shade of disappointment settled upon the face of Mr. Jones at the rink last night when, after a sermon of unusual power, barely a dozen people stood up in response to his invitation to all who desired to start out on a better life. But while the apparent results of his earnest appeal were thus few, and to most men would have been discouraging, he evidently determined to hold fast to those results, such as they were. He remarked that as the people would not go he would spend five minutes with them. He directed the choir to continue its part of the exercises, announcing that while the singing was in progress all who were in search of the Savior could step forward to the platform. Between each verse of the hymn that the choir sang Mr. Jones would appeal to the men and women in front of him, and with such good results that perhaps as many as fifty came forward and shook hands with the evangelist. Of this number about two-thirds went to the inquiry-rooms, both of which were filled, and to which more people went last night than on any previous one.

Of the proposition to conduct a series of meetings on the West Side Sam Jones said yesterday that he should go over to the Boulevard Rink today and have a conference with the West Side clergymen. He would then make his decision and probably announce it at the services in the evening.

Brother Jones faced another large audience at the Casino Skating-Rink last evening—the second night in the fourth week of the campaign in Chicago against the Evil One and his works—the seating capacity of the structure being fully taxed and hundreds being content to stand. Prof. Swing came in a little late and took a seat in the audience. The Rev. Dr. Barrows conducted the meeting and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Eisdon of the Baptist church of Englewood. The Rev. Dr. Scudder read as the Scripture selection the parable of the publican and followed it with an earnest prayer. After the usual collection Mr. Burke sang with much feeling: "Where Is My Boy Tonight?" Brother Jones then stepped forward and spoke in substance as follows:

Brethren, let's go prayerfully into the service. The more you pray the more the blessing of God will rest upon His word and those who hear His word. We select as the text tonight these words of David the Psalmist:

What wait I for? My hope is in Thee.

There is not a sensible man 40 years old that didn't settle the question twenty-five years ago that right was right and he ought to do it, and wrong was wrong and he ought not to do it; it is better to be good than to be bad; better to go to Heaven than to Hell. And there is a man absolutely sitting back there who says I want time to consider a thing that he had settled twenty-five years ago. Is that wise? Is that sensible? When you look at the infinit goodness of God and His numberless calls to you to a better life, and see what an infinit cheat the Devil has always been to you, you want time to consider whether it is better to serve your Lord or the Devil the balance of your days. The most ridiculous proposition a mortal man ever made. Do you mean what you say? That is the difficulty of a man. Sin not only makes a rascal out of him, but it don't take sin long to make a fool out of him; and he not only does wickedly, but he talks foolishly.

Another one says, "I am not waiting for time, for any fool knows it is better to do right than to do wrong, and better to do good than to do bad. I am waiting for better terms. You preachers and the devil are too hard on us poor fellows. I am waiting for easier terms. I am waiting until the day comes when I can drink whisky, tell lies, and dance, and do as I please, and be a pious man all at the same time. Whenever that time comes you can put my name down. I am going to be religious, God being my helper. I don't want to go through the straight gate and the narrow way. I want an easy religion." Well, now, if you do, some of the churches in this town will accommodate you. [Laughter.] This is, they will accommodate you as far as they run their trains. [Renewed laughter.]

RELIGIOUS TRAINS.

There are a great many little short branch roads in this country, and they are trying to advertise them as grand trunk lines to glory. Let me tell you, brother, there is a little branch road that begins at Desire, a little town, a small affair, and ends at Confirmation. That is as far as it goes, and you can get on that little train and run up there Sunday and walk back Monday morning before breakfast without any trouble at all. [Laughter.] Now you say he is hitting at our church. I would be ashamed to confess that it was hitting at my church. [Laughter and applause.] There is one grand trunk road to glory, and the only terminus of that road is Conviction—repentance. The next station as you move up the line is Conversion. That is a beautiful city. I have stopped there; grand accommodation. The next city is Obedience. You never spent a day in a happier, brighter town than that. On up a little further is Brotherly Love. This grand trunk road runs right through the garden spot of the universe, and it ends in Glory. Have you got aboard that train? When you step aboard of it once step aboard with a through ticket and your baggage checked clear through and don't get off anywhere. That is the line. I believe the Methodist train on this road stops occasionally and lets off a passenger, but let us go through. [Laughter.] [Dr. Scudder: "No siree there."] I pray God if the Methodists of this city ever get going again fifty miles an hour they will never stop any more, and if a fellow is fool enough to jump off when running that sort of a lick let him go; better not stop to put him off.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

Give up every sin. Some people in this town say I have not. They say tobacco is a sin, and I am happy to announce to the audience that before breakfast Sunday morning Brother Small put all of his stock on hand, threw it on the grate, and burned the whole thing up. [Applause.] He has thrown it to the wind forever. He will not have any more. I said to him: "Have you quit to stay?" "Yes." Says I, "Old fellow, tell me why, won't you?" "Well," he said, "Brother Jones, I didn't quit it because I believed it was a sin, but they kept after me about it until I got resentful, and I said I won't perpetuate anything in my mind that will make me resentful towards people and I have given it up forever." [Applause.] As soon as I ever have that sort of a feeling in my head I am going to give it up, too. [Laughter and applause, Dr. Scudder saying "Give it up anyhow."] Nothing shall stand between me and love to God and love to man. I would run over anything in earth or Heaven that would make me feel unkind towards any human being in this world. If you believe anything is a sin give it up. If anything harms you or hurts you give it up. I believe Mr. Moody told the biggest truth of his life when he said a man who used tobacco could be a Christian, but he would be a nasty Christian. [Applause. Dr. Barrows: "Keep on, therefore." Dr. Scudder: "Why don't you give it up?"] God's terms are the terms upon which you can be made happy and useful and a blessing to the world. O, how I wish every man here tonight out of Christ could see that the terms of Christianity are just about these: "Quit everything that ever degraded a mortal man, or that ever led a soul astray, and then do the thing that will help humanity and bless the world." The terms of discipleship are about these: Cease to be evil, learn to do well. And I am here for one. I am glad the Lord won't take a man until he agrees to do the clean thing. I am so glad God told me when I knocked at the door of His mercy, "You have got to quit drinking." If the Lord had said: "I will take you and you can drink on," I would have been tonight maybe in a drunkard's grave and in a drunkard's hell. I am so glad the Lord puts conditions upon us such as that we must be good if we want to be religious.

And then another thing. You old sinner, listen at me a minute. Have you any respect for these members of the church that live like you want to live when you come in? You know you haven't. When I used to dance—I never played cards; never knew much about them in my life; I had no father to teach me: my father was just as mean to me as he could be [laughter]—but whenever I run in sin, I never looked upon a member of the church with anything else but contempt when I saw him doing the things that a Christian ought not to do. I will give you a standard to come in on. Come in and live yourself just like you think these members of the church ought to live. Then you've got the thing down right. Do you want to be a bad man and be accounted a good man? Do you want to do a thing that is wrong and profess to be good? The plain and naked conditions of Christianity enjoin me to be a good father, a good husband, a good wife, and a good citizen, and a good Methodist, and a good Baptist, and just let those things alone that will ruin your character in the community where you live.

COMPARING STANDARDS.

"Well," says another, "that is true. I am not waiting for better terms. The Lord knows it looks like they are easy enough now." "Well, what are you waiting for?" He says: "I am waiting for the church to get right." Yes, and you will be in hell a million years before that thing ever happens. [Laughter.] It never has been right—never. When Jesus called His twelve aside and consecrated them to the work of their discipleship, one of them had a devil. And I think we are getting along first-rate if we have got 1,200 members and haven't got but 100 devils in the 1,200; we are getting along swimmingly—we are running on apostolic time. [Great laughter, especially among the preachers.] But when you bring it to where we have got 100 faithful men and 1,100 that you can't count on, then you have got the thing inverted sure enough, and got things in a bad shape. If there is anything in this world that disgusts me it is to see an old sinner walk into a church and pick out one of the lamest, shortest, crookedest, trifling old members we have got and take him right out on the big road and say: "Boys, I am going to measure with this man and see whether I am as 'long' as he is or not." And he lays right down by the side of this old cripple brother and says: "Boys, mark our heels, and let's see how we measure." And he gets up and says: "Just look, I am mighty near as long as he is." [Laughter. Why don't you pick out one of our first-class members and measure with him? You wouldn't get within a mile of him. If you was to lie down by his side you'd look like a rat-terrier looking up at an elephant. [Great laughter.] I say in the name of sense what do you want to bother with hypocrits in the church? That man lives out of the church, and dies out of the church, and is cast into Hell forever to live with the hypocrits, but come into the church and live with the hypocrits, twenty or thirty years, and go on to Heaven and be rid of hypocrits forever. Hypocrits in my way? A thing cannot be in my way unless it is ahead of me, and I expect these old hypocrits are powerfully in your way because they are ahead of you. And the Lord knows I would hate to confess that. I have got all the hypocrits in my rear. [Great laughter, especially among the preachers who sat in the rear.] Let's you and I tote our own skillets and let everybody else alone. [Laughter.] I want to help every man to be good, but I am never going to take another man's meanness and make that a reason why I would be mean too. Talk about hypocrits being in your way! Old fellow, you are mighty far back if that is true. There is enough good people in the church to form fellowship with you and help you to God if you want to go. The very fact that there is one hypocrit, one counterfeit in Chicago proves that there is a genuine here; and let us come in with the genuine, and live right, and go to Heaven, and hypocrits will bother us no more forever.

PRESCRIBING FOR FEELING.

Another man says: "I am not bothering about members of the church, but I am waiting for feeling. If I ever get feeling I am going to start." A dog runs on feeling. When he feels like running rabbits he will run them, and when he don't he won't. [Laughter.] And if I was you, and I made up my mind to run on feeling, I would run rabbits the balance of my life. [Laughter.] You might make a first-rate rabbit dog on the principle that you have failed in everything else. [Laughter.] Feeling is the result of religious exercise, just like perspiration is the result of physical exercise. But if you are honest I will prescribe feeling for you so you will get it.

Here is old man Brown, and he has stole old man Smith's sheep, and carried it home and put it in his pen. He knows it's wrong, and he tells his wife, "I would take it back if I *felt* it was wrong." [Laughter.] I'm going to prescribe for feeling for the old fellow. I say, "Tomorrow morning after you get your breakfast you go to your pen and shoulder that sheep and take it back, and you'll have feeling by the time you get him home." So he shoulders his sheep and starts up the road, and passes by Johnson's house, and Johnson's wife is out in the front yard, and she says, "Husband, run here; yonder goes Brown taking Smith's sheep home." Old Brown hears that; he's getting up feeling now, sure as you're born. He passes by old Green's house, and Green's little boy says, "O, mamma, run to the window; yonder goes old Brown with Smith's sheep on his shoulder carrying him home." Old Brown hears that. He is getting up feeling now. He's beginning to feel big. [Laughter.] Just about this time he gets over to Smith's house with the sheep Smith is sitting on his front porch, and old Brown dumps the sheep off his shoulder and blubbers out, "Smith, here's—here's—here's your sheep." [Laughter.] He has got feeling now, bless your life. If you want feeling you take that sheep back, and you will get it before you get there with it. You, sir, begin to right these wrongs you have done in this city. Go and try to bring character back to the one you have robbed of her character. Go take that money you have defrauded another man of, count it out—so many dollars—and take it back to him tomorrow and say, "Sir, I got this wrongfully; I am sorry for it; here is your money," and you will have feeling. What do you mean by feeling, any how? If you mean serious thought, then I say you are right. That is all the feeling that a sensible man wants—serious thought. Some people think if I do anything when I don't feel like it I will be a hypocrit. I was a hypocrit last night, then, for I never felt less like preaching in my life, but I got up and did my best. I wonder if I was a hypocrit? "I am waiting for feeling." You ought to go down South among some of the colored churches. They have feeling. [Laughter.] They will shout by the hour and have the biggest time you ever saw in your life. If you are honest about feeling and can't get religion without it, go down South into some of those churches and you will get it first night. I make no reflection upon the colored people at all. I wish we were more like them in that respect. I do wish we had more fuss and noise in our religion than we have. Some people in this town are too decent to be religious. [Laughter.] That is an honest fact. Another says "I am waiting until I know I can go clear through." O, how the Devil used to whisper to me every time I used to want to go up and say "I will give my heart to God." The Devil used to say, "Look a-here, old fellow, you will be back like these others. You can't do that because you will be a backslider, and quit the church just like some of the others." Brethren, I always had an infinit horror of starting to be a Christian. "I'll wait until I get enough to take me clear through before I start."

By way of illustration he said that once, when about to leave Atlanta he walked around the engine and heard the engineer say to the fireman, "Have you got steam enough to start?" The fireman said "Yes," and the gage indicated seventy or eighty pounds. The engine backed up, and the passenger-coaches were coupled on, and the train moved out. He thought it strange (it was 138 miles to Chattanooga, and a great deal of the way up-grade) for an engine which carried 160 pounds of steam to start with only eighty. The engineer hadn't said he had enough to run to Marietta, twenty miles, or to Cartersville, fifty miles, or Chattanooga, but that he had enough to start with. Train reached the Chattahoochie River, just seven miles from its destination, as the engineer turned around a curve, he saw that the engine was blowing off steam. It had more than 160 pounds. He got to thinking again. Suppose he had stopped in Atlanta until the engine got up steam enough to go to Chattanooga with? It would have blown the engine into ten thousand pieces.

There is a little fellow down there waiting for religion enough to take him to glory. If he got that much into his little old soul it would blow it into ten thousand pieces. [Laughter.] Don't wait to get enough religion to take you to Heaven. Don't wait to get enough to take you half way, or even ten miles on the way. If you have got enough to start, that is enough. How much is enough? Right is right. I will do what is right. I will do what is good. That is steam enough to start with. And if you move out and pull the throttle wide open you will be blowing off before you get half way to Heaven. [Laughter.] O, how I wish men could see the divine truth in this. Brother, don't wait a minute. Move out with what you have and God will bless you all along the road and you will have religion enough to find your way clear through to the Celestial City.

EASY AFTER STARTING.

Then I will say in conclusion I may cheer some of you up. Many a man here wants to start. I wish I could help you tonight. But the hardest thing to do at all is to start. All the balance is easier than that. And if you will just start then God will carry you through. The Gospel is no more nor less, in our way of looking at it, than a succession of wagon-shops on our way to glory. Thirteen years ago I rolled my old, broken-down wagon up under the shadow of the cross and in a few minutes it was made brand-new from bottom to top, and I hitched up to that grand vehicle and said: "I will reach glory; this will last me through." I got up and drove off singing happily, and the first thing I knew the front wheel struck a grub in the road and smacked one of my axles right off, and down I dropped, and I said: "Now, just look at that; I haven't gone a mile and I am broken down. I will just turn around and go back and quit. There is no chance for me." Well, about the time I was ready to turn back I looked up the side of the road and there stood a man right at his shop door, and he said, "Bring that axle up here. I am running this shop in the interest of fellows breaking down in the direction you are going." And I took the axle to him, and he made a new one, and helped me put it in, and didn't charge me a cent, but he said, "Be a little careful how you drive, and be sure you stop at the next shop on the road." [In a similar manner Brother Jones told how the wheel of his vehicle came off, and how the tongue was broken off, and how he stopped at successive wagon-shops along the road and had them replaced.] I have broken down every day since I started almost, but, thank God, I never broke down outside of a shop. [Applause.] And that is the glorious thing about it. And I have been troubled a good deal to know whether the shops would hold out or not. [Laughter.] But an old Christian who was lately on his death-bed told me the shops held out right along, and he added, "It hasn't been half an hour since I was in the shop myself." [Applause and laughter.] Then I said, "Glory to God, I will make the trip as certain as the shops hold out," and on I'm driving with these successive shops on the way to God. The rougher the road the thicker the shops all along. [Applause and laughter.] Brother, roll your old broken-down carriage up under the cross, and drive on, and you can't break down outside of a shop on your way to Heaven. My hope is, not that I will never break down, but in the blessed thought that the shops last clear through to the celestial city. Brother, won't you start tonight?

After the congregation was dismissed Dr. Scudder did a little missionary work with Brother Jones himself, trying to induce him to give up the tobacco habit, but apparently was unsuccessful.

SAM SMALL.

The "Prevailing Sentiments" of the Community Should Be Made Subservient to the Written Laws of God.

Sam Small talked about twenty minutes to the usual large gathering at Farwell Hall. His text was the ninth verse of the seventh chapter of St. Mark. He said: "There are two styles of preaching in vogue—one of them very popular, and the other at times very unpopular. The former is a style that harms nobody and does not touch upon any one's pet vices. That style is very popular, but that is not the style I am going to preach. I want to preach Christ and Him crucified, and I cannot do this unless I preach against those sins which were the instruments of His crucifixion.

"Christ said the Scribes and Pharisees of His day were accepting the doctrines and traditions of man, and were rejecting the commandments of God.

"You cannot say that the prevailing sentiments of this community are in accord with the commandments of God. You know that the commandments of God in this city have been rejected and that the people are living in accordance with the traditions of men. Why is it that men don't want to keep the commandments of God? There can only be one reason, and that is because they condemn the sinfulness of worldly desires, while the traditions of men permit them. Too many people take the Bible and annotate it to suit themselves. They appropriate the promises but annotate the commandments in accord with their own ideas, regardless of their spirit. One of the first teachings of Jesus Christ was to open the law and show a man its spirit. How do I know whether I am in a condition to go to Heaven or not unless I apply the law to myself and be governed accordingly? It is the law which shows me what I must do and how I must do it. Thus it is that the law is my schoolmaster to bring me to Christ. Many men want all the promises of the Bible, but don't want to follow any of its commandments. And why is it that they do not want the law? It is because they would have to cut off many practices in which they are engaged. The commandments are intended to shape men for life in the future with God. Men will not follow the commandments of God because they want to follow national customs, and even go to the extent of desecrating the Sabbath-day because it is a national custom, which the traditions of men permit. God will not permit us to set up as national customs those things which are traditions of men, and which are contrary to His commandments, and God forbid that we shall ever do this. Let us keep His commandments and here in His presence pledge ourselves to follow His laws and come to everlasting glory through Christ."

At Plymouth Church.

The afternoon services at Plymouth Church were attended by perhaps 800 persons. Mr. Small based his remarks on the Scripture reading, and said: "I trust that all of you have come here this afternoon in a prayerful mood, and I hope you will pray for the Holy Spirit to come and rest upon this meeting. These afternoon services ought to be the most profitable ones we hold, and should be lacking in everything approaching levity. The afternoon sessions should be the most profitable in converting souls to God. That which the Spirit of God has accomplished elsewhere should be accomplished here. Now let us pray that we may lay aside every consideration save the main one of saving souls." The speaker then referred to the miraculous conversion of Lydia and the jailer by Paul, and how the conviction came upon the jailer that Paul and Silas could really tell him how to be saved. In this day a person would be considered an anomaly who didn't know what was required of him to be saved. It was believing in the evidence and the testimony that we had in His word which has come down through centuries unimpaired, and on which we could believe and save our souls alive.

"Once the Devil gets his hands on you," he said, "he drives you with a tight rein, and you can't cast him off by waiting. You must do it at once. You can't delegate the question of salvation to any one else, and it is a purely personal matter, for each individual is responsible for himself."

LETTERS TO MR. JONES.

Samples of the Correspondence He Is Receiving Every Day from Interested People.

Here are extracts from three letters received within the last few days by Mr. Jones:

FRIDAY NIGHT, 11 p. m.—*Dear Brother Jones:* I cannot sleep tonight till I write you. I beg of you to read this prayerfully. Tonight I sat in the audience within a few feet of you as you were speaking. When you spoke of your admiration for Prof. Swing and your denunciation of the one who had reviled you—and you alluded to one who called you a "mountebank show"—my heart sank within me and sorrow swept over my soul. O, my dear brother, it was my pastor of whom you spoken. I cried out in my soul. "O, my God, let me go to Brothers Jones and Small, and plead with them to go down on their knees with us whose hearts are burdened for our beloved Bishop Cheney. We are praying God day and night that he may come into the glorious work even at the eleventh hour. . . . He is dear to God, and we are not willing he should lose the blessing of a share in this work. Amen. MRS. ——.

CHICAGO, March 19.—*Dear Mr. Jones:* Yesterday when you asked all the women who were mad at some one to stand, I wanted to stand, but dare not. I get fighting mad when I hear people criticise you. Those who are too narrow-minded to hear you talk this way. Vulgarity, indeed! I thank God he has sent to this city one young man who is brave enough and pure enough to call things by their right names. I am a young lady with a sensitive nature, and I have not heard a word from your lips that caused a blush on my cheeks. I pray God that your voice and Mr. Small's may be heard all over this land. Yours, MISS ——.

A man connected with a large business house in this city wrote Mr. Jones a day or two ago and stated that for over ten years he had been addicted to the excessive use of liquor, had a passion for poker, faro, etc., and was generally going to the bad, but under the inspiring utterances of the great evangelist he has seen the error of his way. He says:

"I feel safe now in the love of Christ. Your sermons have taken the place of whisky, and the Bible, God's blessed book, has taken the place of the Devil's cards, and praying and reading the place of draw-poker, and I feel that I am gaining strength every day. Some hours get dark, but light comes every time at the throne of grace. Some say that you are inspired; some say that you are after gold, etc., but I believe and say that you are indeed in earnest, and that God is with you, and if the ministers that have and are slurring you in Chicago don't ask your forgiveness God will punish them. I am sorry for them and am glad for your good that they spoke against you. It did me much good when you said you loved Prof. Swing. In fact, every word you say does me good. One of the first blessed things I did was to write a letter to my wife, bathed with tears of sorrow, asking her forgiveness for the past. Give me a place in your prayers, and may God bless your labors and your dear wife and children."

BURGLARS IN LUCK.

CINCINNATI, O., March 23.—[Special.]—A Canaan (Ind.) special says that early this morning a gang of burglars raided the village, first entering Locard's store, where the safe was blown open and $10,000 in notes, $10,000 in Government bonds, and $120 in cash secured. The post-office was also broken open and robbed of two registered letters, a $5 package, and other valuables. The jobs were neatly executed.

Boy: "10 mills a cent; 10 cents a dime; 2½ dimes, a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

SOMETHING OF A WAR PROSPECT AMONG NORTHWESTERN ROADS.

A Proposed Freight Pool from Competitive Michigan Points—The Transcontinental Fight—Wisconsin Central and the St. Paul Road Said to Have Come to an Amicable Agreement.

An important meeting of the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association will be held today at the office of Commissioner George H. Carman to see if a reorganization of the association can not be effected. The present agreement expires by limitation March 31, and unless it is agreed to continue the organization after that date a war on rates between the various Northwestern lines can hardly be avoided. The present agreement has proved very defective, and so many complications have arisen during the last year that a continuance of the old agreement is out of all question. An entirely new agreement will have to be made if a maintenance of uniform Northwestern rates is to be secured. But the feeling between the various roads is such that it will be no easy matter to secure harmonious action, and for this reason it is believed the pool will be terminated by the end of this month. A permanent new pool cannot be formed on account of the several new roads now in course of construction, and which will soon be prepared to commence active competition against the old lines. The Illinois Central, in connection with the Minnesota & Northwestern, has been giving the pool considerable trouble for some months past. This line has not only been able to divert the bulk of the Southern business via Decatur and its main line, but it has also been getting away with much of the east-bound business, given to the eastward-bound roads from Decatur. The Wisconsin Central expects to be able to open up for business within two or three months, and the completion of this line is more feared than that of any other new road. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern expects also to be in the field at the same time, and will try to divide with the other roads the traffic of the Northwest. But aside from these new competitors the Washburn route of the Northwestern, the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, and the Green Bay route of the Wisconsin Central will with the opening of navigation again be in the field for east-bound traffic from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other Northwestern points, and will do much towards preventing an immediate reorganization of the Northwestern pool. While there is no hope of continuing the pool this summer it is quite probable that the Northwestern Traffic Association roads will continue to make reports to Commissioner Carman in order to keep up the records upon which a new pool can be based, whenever it should become expedient to enter into another such arrangement.

A Proposed Freight Pool from Competitive Michigan Points.

The General Freight Agents of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Detroit, Lansing & Northern, Detroit & Milwaukee, and Chicago & Grand Trunk held a meeting yesterday at Joint Agent Moore's office and discussed the advisability of an arrangement for the division of competitive Michigan business, in order to secure the maintenance of uniform rates. It was found after a short discussion that sufficient information upon which to base such an arrangement was not on hand, and it was therefore decided to adjourn until next Thursday, when the representatives of the various roads are expected to come with the necessary statistics of the business done at competitive Michigan points during 1885. An effort will then be made to agree upon a division of business based upon the percentages carried by the various roads during 1885. It appears that all the Michigan roads are in favor of such an arrangement, as it has been fully demonstrated that without a pool paying rates cannot be maintained. The only obstacle in the way of a pool is the demand of the various roads for a much larger share of the traffic than can be divided.

The Transcontinental Fight.

In a dispatch from San Francisco, published yesterday, it was stated that the San Francisco lines in accordance with the demands of the lines east of the Missouri River had agreed to advance the rate from San Francisco to Chicago from $5 to $12.50, as the Missouri River lines would not accept less than the latter amount for their proportion of the through rate from the Missouri River to Chicago. It transpires that this matter is not yet definitly settled, as some of the Kansas City roads are still willing to accept the $5 rate. It therefore depends entirely upon the Central and Southern Pacifics whether the $12.50 rate can be maintained. If the latter insists upon charging a $5 rate only the roads east of the Missouri River will have to accept it. If on the other hand it has decided to make the rate $12.50 it will be able to enforce that rate, no matter what the other roads may do, as it is the initial line at San Francisco. No information has yet been received in this city that the Southern and Central Pacific are a party to the new agreement.

There is no change in the west-bound passenger rates from this city, $24.50 being still charged for first-class tickets and $17 for second class and emigrant. It is the general opinion that if it were not for the labor troubles west of the Mississippi River further reductions would have been made before now. But as it is none of the lines care to push the fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—[Special.]—The Northern Pacific people say today that the settlement of the transcontinental troubles is no nearer than ever. The roads are practically waiting the action of the Southern lines.

Wisconsin Central and St. Paul Agreed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—[Special.]—General Manager Finney of the Wisconsin Central Railway is authority for the statement that all important points bearing on an agreement between his line and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, whereby the former shall continue to have the use of the latter's track between this city and Schleisingerville and terminal facilities in Milwaukee, had been reached, only minor details now remaining to be settled, when the papers will be referred to the respective directories of the two roads for approval.

A rumor that the Central is to locate its general repair shops at Waukesha is denied by Mr. Finney. Four cities are now desirous of securing the shops, which will give employment to 500 men, and the one offering the best inducements will be given the location. The Central will take no effort to secure local traffic, either freight or passenger, between Milwaukee and Chicago upon opening its new line into Chicago, as the distance via Schleisingerville will be nearly twice that by the St. Paul or Northwestern Road.

Questions to Trunk-Line Presidents.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A meeting of the trunk-line Presidents will be held in a few days. A question has arisen in regard to the west-bound agreement similar to that which arose when the east-bound contract was discussed. The Pennsylvania people are urging that two pools of west-bound traffic be formed, one to include the freight traffic that goes only to the western termini of the roads, and the other to embrace the traffic billed to places beyond. All the trunk lines, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Road, are opposed to this division, and as the Vice-Presidents are unable to agree, it will have to go to the Presidents for settlement. Commissioner Fink will prepare for submission to the Presidents a statement showing the advantages of only one pool division. The trunk lines have decided to bring vigorous pressure on their Western connections to secure the early completon of the pool organizations at Western competitive points contemplated by the Central Traffic Association, of which George R. Blanchard is Commissioner.

Arguing an Injunction Case.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—An argument was held before Judge Acheson in the United States Court today on motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company from refusing to carry express matter. The plaintiff in this case is ex-United States Senator Thomas Platt of New York. The principal question at issue is as to the validity of a contract made between the United States Express Company, of which Mr. Platt is President, and the Pacific & Western Railway Company in 1884. This contract was to endure one year, but in it was a provision that it should remain in force until one or the other parties served thirty days' notice on the other that they wished the agreement nullified, or at least modified. The plaintiffs base their case on the statement that they have not as yet been served with notice to quit. The defense claims that the contract has expired and is therefore void.

Mr. Gowen Makes Public His Plan for the Reorganization of the Reading.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, makes public tonight his plan for the reorganization of the company.

He criticises the syndicate plan. The gist of his objections to the plan are that the syndicate proposes to get altogether the best of the bargain; that if the bondholders furnish the money for reorganization the syndicate will receive $750,000 for doing nothing, and other people, for unnecessary commissions, a sum up to $410,000; that if the syndicate shall make the reorganization by putting in $15,000,000 it will receive a like amount in preferred stock and succeed to the ownership of $30,000,000 worth of securities, or a total of $45,000,000 for only $15,000,000; that the present security-holders surrender all power over their property for five years to a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom are affiliated with rival companies; that it can only be carried out through foreclosure and a forfeiture of the company's charter; that it does not respect the priorities attaching to the junior securities.

For his own plan, Mr. Gowen says the security-holders can form their own syndicate, save $1,600,000 in unnecessary charges, prevent foreclosure, and keep control of their property. The plan embraces the issue of $100,000,000 of seven-year 4 per cent new consolidated mortgage-bonds to provide for general mortgage and floating debt. In addition to this, no amounts being mentioned, provision is made for first and second preference income 4 per cent bonds to take care of junior securities. He proposes an amicable foreclosure, which, he says, can be effected within ninety days. He then presents comparative tables of the fixed charges under his plan and under that of the syndicate, and says that upon the basis of large earnings of the company for the last five years his plan will provide for all charges. That of the syndicate will only pay the proposed preferred stock, leaving the junior securities out.

Future of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 23.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway, which was adjourned two weeks ago, was continued today. The reports of various officers were submitted and the following Board of Directors was elected: George Sealy, Walter S. Davis, R. S. Willis, J. H. Hutchings, J. E. Wallis, Leon Blum, and H. Kempner, all of Galveston. This is a decrease of four members in the directory, and reduces the board to its minimum under the charter. This fact gives rise to the report that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company will shortly be represented in the directory. The progress of negotiations for the control of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé system is carefully guarded from the public, but it is stated on good authority that the transfer is almost certain and that the basis of the exchange of stock will be made public within a few days.

Mexican Railway Subsidies.

A Mexican special says the railway representatives have failed to secure from the Government permission to raise the local freight tariff, although they have used the argument that the Government, having suspended subsidy, should show a disposition to accommodate the railways, especially as the railways accepted low-tariff schedules because the Government had agreed to pay subsidy. But the Government demands that the same rates shall be charged for foreign as for domestic freights, which the railways cannot see their way to do, for local freight rates are already far too low. As regards the renewal of subsidy, the Minister of Finance has been inclined to begin paying in part, to commence July next, but President Diaz is said to believe it best not to begin until the Government can be sure of paying without having to stop again. All subsidy negotiations are put off until next year.

Gen. Devereux's Probable Successor.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—[Special.]—For some years it has been the habit of the chief officers of the Vanderbilt lines to meet in New York the last Friday of each month. Next Friday such a meeting will be held, and at it it is quite probable that Gen. Devereux's successor will be appointed. A Vanderbilt official here said: "I think the vacancy will be filled by two men instead of one. Their titles may be President and Vice-President, or Chairman of the Board and President." It can be said on the best authority that the honorary position will go to Hamilton McK. Twombley, brother-in-law of the Vanderbilts, and that J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore, will be elected Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Layng was formerly General Manager of the Pennsylvania Company.

Canadian Pacific's Progress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23.—[Special.]—Robert Kerr, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific, was in St. Paul today on his way from Winnipeg to Montreal. He said the Canadian Pacific is now operating its line west from Winnipeg to Canmore, at the foot of the mountains. About May 1 trains will be run through to Port Moody, or Coal Harbor, which it is proposed to call Vancouver. This point will be the Pacific coast terminus of the line. Regarding the ocean connections of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. Kerr would only say but little. The first transoceanic line will be that to China. This will be spread as fast as the business secured will warrant.

Items.

The New Jersey Senate has passed over the Governor's veto the bill to prevent the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from bridging the Arthur Kill and thus securing an entrance to New York Harbor.

A charter was granted at the State Department in Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday to the New York, Bloomsburg & Western Railroad Company to build a new line from Mauch Chunk to Newcastle, a distance of 90 miles. The capital is $10,000,000, of which $1,400,000 has been subscribed. W. W. Frask of Newburg, N. Y., is credited with the ownership of nearly all the stock.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway Company is taking the necessary steps for constructing a new bridge across the Mississippi River at Eagle Point, above Dubuque, by which that road intends to enter Dubuque. Articles of incorporation were filed a day or two ago. The bridge, it is estimated, will cost about $800,000. Work is to be commenced as soon as an act can be passed by Congress to permit its construction. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, it is stated, intends to enter into an arrangement with the Burlington & Northern for the use of this bridge in connection with its Kansas City line.

Commissioners Midgley, Carman, Faithorn, and Ripley, the committee appointed a short time ago to fix differential rates for the various sizes of stock cars, held a meeting yesterday and changed their previous report, which took the twenty-eight feet cars as a basis of rates, so as to base the rates on thirty feet cars, as instructed by the last meeting of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota lines. As soon as the report has been prepared it will be submitted to a meeting of the General Freight Agents of the above named roads for adoption.

The sub-committee of the East-Bound Percentage Committee convened again at Commissioner Blanchard's office yesterday morning and further considered the subject of basing rates from the various junction points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association. The sub-committee will report to the general committee this morning, and if an agreement is reached the matter will be laid before the general meeting of the Central Traffic Association this afternoon. So far but poor headway has been made, and fears are expressed that the committee will be unable to agree upon a percentage basis for the points. In this event the Central Traffic Association will have to decide what percentage of rates should be charged from the various points.

The spring meeting of the General Time Convention will be held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, O., Wednesday, April 14, 1886. This convention was first organized for the express purpose of arranging for the moving of through trains between Eastern and Western points, and the determination of the date for making general changes in time schedules. During the last two or three years, however, other subjects of interest to all railway lines in this country, such as standard time, uniform signals, uniform train rules, etc., have been discussed and advantageously acted upon. It has, therefore, been decided that hereafter in addition to the subject of through trains and general change of time, the General Time Convention take up, discuss, and formulate recommendations upon such general subjects as are of mutual interest to the operating departments of the various roads in this country.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday evening. The plans and estimates for the new engine-house and police station at Sheffield avenue were approved and the Supervisor instructed to advertise for bids. The building will be a two-story brick, 52x80, and will cost $11,600.

The ordinance granting permission to the St. Paul Railroad to lay a double track across Fullerton avenue to the Deering Reaper-Works was referred to the attorney for amendment.

FRAUD WITH THE BALLOTS

DEMOCRATIC METHODS IN CINCINNATI LAST NOVEMBER.

Report of the Legislative Committee on the Hamilton County Cases—Evidence of Stuffing, Intimidation, and Other Outrages Summarized and the Republican Contesting Members Declared Entitled to Seats.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—[Special.]—The report of the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Hamilton County cases to the House of Representatives was completed tonight and signed by a majority of the committee. It will be presented to the House tomorrow. The report is made in the matter of the election contest case of Robert Harlan, contestant, against A. P. Butterfield, contestee, involving the right to seats in the House of all persons claiming seats from Hamilton County, including the nine Republican members seated early in January and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the House the 5th of that month. Several hundred depositions taken before Justices of the Peace were examined. Over 100 witnesses were examined, under oath and subjected to cross-examination. Their testimony is printed in full. The frauds were not general but were confined to a limited and comparatively small part of the county—in fact, to a part of the precincts of less than one-third of the wards of the city. The election returns in the German wards were "straight as a string." The frauds were the result of organized prearrangement by a gang of reckless men.

Special attention of the House will be called to Precinct A, Fourth Ward, in which the 7s in the returns were changed to 9s by mounting a 0 at the top of them after the returns were made out.

The report says that a photograph of the judges who were called as witnesses would be the best testimony, because the looks of them would satisfy any one that they were selected for purposes of fraud.

After giving testimony the committee will show that Robert Harlan et al. (the Republican Representatives) were elected in Hamilton County. Various pluralities are given as the results of various methods of figuring. The final table of pluralities is as follows: Harlan, 651; Bailey, 2,110; Eggers, 2,220; Hartpence, 2,135; Outcalt, 2,210; Bader, 2,

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily (secular), one year	$8.00
For Six Months	4.00
For Three Months	2.00
For Six Weeks	1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, per year	4.00
Monday, Wednesday, Friday, per year	4.00
Saturday edition, double sheet	2.00
Sunday, twenty to twenty-eight pages	2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year	1.00
To country newsdealers, postage prepaid	2 1-4 cents
Sunday Edition, postage prepaid	2 1-2 cents

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remit by draft, Post-Office order, American Express, money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE.
Nos. 63 and 64 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

[*Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.*]

Domestic.	*Per copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Juvenile Mikado Company.
GRAND OP.-H.—Salisbury's Troubadours. Matinee.
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Kiralfy's "Black Crook." Matinee.
COLUMBIA—German Opera Co.—"Queen of Sheba."
ACADEMY—Annie Pixley—"Miss." Matinee.
HOOLEY'S—The Sparks Co.—"A Bunch of Keys." Mat
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—Home Op.—"Mikado." Mat.
STANDARD—F. C. Bangs—"The Silver King." Mat.
PEOPLE'S—J. J. Dowling—"Nobody's Claim." Matinee
CRITERION—Arthur Rehan's Co.—"A Night Off."
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Missionary Ridge: 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY—The fifth and last one of the series of entertainments under the auspices of Oriental Consistory will be given Thursday evening, March 25, 1886, at 8 o'clock. L. D. RICHARDSON, Chairman of Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

THE TRIBUNE'S PRICE TO CITY NEWSDEALERS.

The alleged assertion of a newsdealer on Wabash avenue, published in an evening paper, that "THE TRIBUNE proposes to charge him 2¼ cents per copy," is utterly untrue—no matter who makes it. THE TRIBUNE has conspicuously inserted this notification for the last three days:

CHICAGO NEWSDEALERS CAN HAVE THE TRIBUNE delivered to them by wagon for two cents per copy every day (except Sunday). No extra charge for delivery. Address orders to City Circulator, Room 6 Tribune Building.

There is no extra charge for delivering THE TRIBUNE in the morning to newsdealers anywhere in the city for *two* cents a copy. If the alleged Wabash avenue newsdealer will address an order to the City Circulator, Room 6 TRIBUNE Building, he will get all the copies he desires delivered at his news-stand for two cents, and sold at 3 cents they will yield him 50 per cent profit on the money invested for a few hours.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The time for which mail subscribers have paid in advance of March 22, 1886, for THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be extended on our books to correspond with the per cent of reduction in the subscription price of THE TRIBUNE.

M. DE LESSEPS has arrived in Paris.

ONE of M. Pasteur's wolf-bitten Russian patients has died of hydrophobia at Paris.

MR. GLADSTONE has practically won over John Bright to his scheme of Irish government.

THERE is a fresh rupture between France and Madagascar, and heavy fighting is reported.

THE total exports of produce from New York for the last week were valued at $6,113,632.

GOV. STONEMAN has appointed George Hearst United States Senator from California, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

MR. ANDERSON'S bill for the forfeiture of unearned land grants in the State of Kansas has been favorably reported to the House.

IT is thought that the French Chambers will refuse to authorize the lottery loan for the benefit of the Panama Canal project.

THE Senate has passed the House bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. Hancock, widow of the deceased General.

MICHAEL DAVITT has urged Mr. Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to take some measures for the relief of the starving people on the west coast of the Green Isle.

ALL the inside operators in dress and cloak making at New York left work yesterday morning pursuant to the call of the strike committee. They number nearly 2,000.

THE House Democrats are in trouble over the Blair Educational bill. If it is not passed they may lose twenty-five Southern Congressmen. If it is passed an equal number may be shelved in the North.

THE Presidents of the anthracite coal companies held a meeting at New York yesterday and decided to limit the output for the present year to 33,500,000 tons. The price was also advanced 25 cents.

IN the House Mr. Reagan of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, has favorably reported the Senate bill to establish a National live-stock highway and promote commerce in live stock between the States.

WHEN the Post-Office Appropriation bill comes up in the House several Republican members propose to make use of the opportunity offered and put on record their not very complimentary opinions of Mr. Vilas.

THE Queen's drawingroom at London yesterday was notable chiefly for the attendance of a large number of diamonds and sapphires which were displayed to advantage on the person of the wife of an American millionaire.

THE two political parties held conventions in Minneapolis yesterday. Mayor G. A. Pillsbury was nominated for Mayor by the Republicans and ex-Mayor Ames by the Democrats. Pillsbury is a high-license advocate; Ames advocates the wide-open policy.

THE money market was strong and fairly active. The movement of currency from New York to Western points continued. Sterling bills were quiet and unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was very active, with a decided downward tendency.—The Chicago grain markets were weak and provisions were stronger, but both fell back in the afternoon in sympathy with Wall street. Wheat sold as low as 80 cents for May, being the minimum price of the year thus far. There was good foreign buying of wheat futures both here and in New York, but little taken for export. As compared with Monday pork and meats closed unchanged, lard 2½ cents higher, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats fully ⅛ cent higher, rye and flaxseeds ½ cent lower, and barley easy.

SECRETARY MANNING was seized with vertigo while ascending the steps in the Treasury Department yesterday. He fell and was taken home in a carriage. Conflicting reports as to his condition prevailed, and, according to some, the Secretary of the Treasury was suffering from an apoplectic stroke. His physician, however, reported a considerable improvement in his condition at midnight.

THE committee of the Ohio House of Representatives to investigate the Hamilton County election-fraud cases have prepared and signed their report. It enumerates a long list of acts of ballot-box stuffing, intimidation, and other outrages shown by evidence to have been perpetrated, and declares the Republican contestants entitled to their seats. The Democratic minority of the committee will file a report denying that there were frauds.

SUIT was commenced by the Government in the United States District Court at Columbus yesterday against the Bell Telephone Company and other companies which are indirectly interested with Bell. The bill filed alleges that Bell secured his patent by fraud and false representations, and the prayer of the Government is that the patent shall be declared void. The defendants are cited to appear June 1.

PATRICK KENNY, Secretary of the London Laborers' Union, at whose call the Trafalgar Square meeting which resulted in a riot was convened, has been arrested for brutally kicking and beating his wife. As the workingmen's member of the Mansion House Committee to relieve the unemployed he was brought in contact with Peers and Aldermen, and his association with people of the higher classes caused him to "put on airs" and, eventually, to "lick th' old 'oman."

MRS. BROWN POTTER and her "Ostler Joe," who created such a sensation among the Washington prudes and bald-headed army officers, are likely to prove a public nuisance. Amateur and professional readers are turning up in all the prominent Eastern cities with copies of "Ostler Joe," which they are reading to audiences, and it is only a question of time how soon they will begin to appear in the Rowdy West, where the maudlin stuff will prove rather tame. It may be as well to warn the forthcoming eron of elocutionists that no one out this way cares a straw for "Ostler Joe" or his unfortunate companion who went to the bad. The West is not given to the lackadaisical.

THE switchmen at Kansas City are still out, and no freight is moving from that point. Matters are still in bad shape on the Gould Southwestern system. Mr. Hoxie has refused to confer with Mr. Powderly; the efforts of Govs. Martin and Marmaduke have failed to effect a settlement; the management of the Missouri Pacific declines to treat with any of its striking employés representing the Knights of Labor; and the latter now announce that they will accept no terms from the company unless offered to them as members of that organization. As a last resort, the strikers have called upon the merchants of St. Louis to assist in bringing about a state of affairs which will make possible arbitration between the railway officials and their former employés. The attempt to run a freight-train out of St. Louis was frustrated by the strikers.

ANDERSON'S ARBITRATION BILL.

Congressman Anderson of Kansas has introduced in the House at Washington a bill looking to enforced arbitration of troubles between inter-State railroads and their employés. Mr. Anderson has grasped the broad, fundamental distinction between public and private business, and his proposed method of arbitration is compulsory only in respect to common carriers, altho parties engaged in private occupations may avail themselves of it if they choose so to do. The bill would create a commission of nine members, one to be suggested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one by the Knights of Labor, one by the largest association of farmers in the country, and the others to be the free choice of the appointing power. The commission would be divided into three sections, any one of which would have authority to adjust grievances. In all cases appeals would be open to the full board. The commission could act at once on its own motion or on the affidavit of three reputable citizens setting forth that there was such a difference between employers and employés as might "result in a suspension of travel and traffic on railways." In every such case it would be the duty of the Commissioners to adjust the difficulties and prevent any interruption of commerce.

Now, what would have been the effect of this method of arbitration on the strike in the Southwest? At the first hint of trouble the Commissioners could have taken the matter into consideration and "proposed terms of arbitration." But suppose these terms should be rejected, as was the case with the attempted mediation of the Governors of Missouri and Kansas? Then, according to the Anderson bill, the finding of the commission could be presented to any United States Court and would be sufficient warrant for an injunction against either or both the parties restraining them from suspending or interfering with railroad traffic. Disobedience to this order would be contempt of court and would subject the parties to fine or imprisonment, or both. Practically, therefore, Mr. Anderson's bill would require the Federal Courts to give all inter-State railroads the protection now extended only to bankrupt corporations in the hands of receivers. It would also afford the employés of inter-State railroads a sure and effective redress of grievances. In the recent strike such a law would have placed the principal roads of the Gould system under the protection of the United States Courts and in substantially the same position as the Texas & Pacific.

Mr. Anderson's bill is founded on the right principle and calculated to afford the public needed protection, but some of its provisions ought to be stronger in order to secure the uninterrupted use of railroad highways. The injunction which the act provides could not issue until the controversy had been heard by one section of the commission, carried up to the full board, and thence to the courts—a course of proceedings which might require weeks or even months. During this time the roads might be blocked and an ugly strike maintained without any fear of the courts. A temporary injunction ought to issue at the beginning of the trouble commanding the parties to continue the operation of the road and preserve the *status quo* pending an investigation. Railroad employés should be required to give at least thirty days' notice before leaving their posts, and when acting in combination and quitting work to block the road they should be regarded as engaging in a conspiracy against the public. An arbitration law to be effective in these cases must furnish a remedy that can be used at once. Like a fire in a city, a strike on a railroad threatens a great destruction of property, and the only course is to subdue the outburst as soon as possible. It may be impossible to prevent private parties kindling such fires and casting their own capital or earnings into the flames, but no set of men should be allowed to engage in this sort of incendiarism on the public highways to the interruption of traffic and the injury of the entire community. If employers and employés desire to consume or burn their accumulations in waging a destructive social war, let them start the flames in their own fields and keep off the public highways. An effective arbitration law should provide the means needed to quench at once a conspiracy to interrupt railroad travel and traffic.

FARMERS VS. STRIKERS.

About one-half of the American people, and much more than half the number who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, belong to the agricultural classes. The farmers, planters, gardeners, and stock-growers—that is, those who earn a living from the soil—enormously outnumber the Knights of Labor and their dependents. In the State of Illinois alone the list comprises about 300,000 families, or not far from 1,800,000 souls, who not only do not propose to join in the strikes for higher wages and shorter number of hours, but are utterly unable to do so. They and their brethren and sisters in the other States of the Union may work only eight hours in the depth of winter, but they toil nearly twice as long in the summer season, and average not far from twelve hours all the year round. And they not only work a greater number of hours, but toil much harder per hour than the people in the cities and towns.

Some people in the cities profess to be unable to comprehend the coldness of these toiling millions who cultivate the soil towards the cause of the workmen of the cities that are striving to force up their wages and reduce their hours of labor. But one has not to look far to find the reason of this lack of sympathy and support. They are actuated by self-interest, like other human beings.

The twenty-five millions of toilers on the land feel they are at another great disadvantage as compared with the city Knights of Labor. The man who raises grain, or cotton, or pork, or garden truck, or who feeds cattle either on the farm or the prairie, has almost no control over the price he shall receive for his products. That is determined by the "market" in Chicago, New York, London, and Liverpool; the prices at those and other points being lessened by the cost of transportation thither from the farm and the other expenses of handling by middlemen, as well as the profits of the speculator. The only voice the farmer has in the matter is the right to withhold his produce for sale at a more favorable opportunity, provided he is able to do so—which he often is not, and is fully as likely to lose as to gain by his conservatism, because the speculator is on the lookout and generally beats down the price so long as he thinks there is a considerable quantity yet to be placed on the market. And the prices received by the farmer for his produce determine the rate of wages he can pay to his help, so that the latter are equally with himself powerless to strike for higher pay with the ghost of a chance of getting it. Hence the city Knights of Labor are not likely to enlist the sympathies of any part of the agricultural community in a strike for higher wages, or, what is the same thing to the farmer, an enhanced rate of pay for the work performed per hour.

The situation of the farming classes would, however, be made much worse by a successful strike by all the city workers. Even if the latter only gained the point of a shorter day for the same pay per hour, the price of commodities must rise by the non-employment of capital during 20 per cent of the time that it is now earning money, which enables it to sell goods at less prices than it could otherwise do. But the general rise in wages that is about to be pressed for by the Knights of the cities would form an additional burden on the farmer, as he sees, and that a very heavy one. As a rule, all that he has left after the payment of rent, labor, and taxes is used to buy goods, and implements, and building materials for the family or the farm. Even if a part be carried to the bank, that surplus is expended by others, and the sum at the command of the latter would be very much lessened by a raising of the prices of what the farmer is compelled to buy or cease to work. And these prices *must* be raised to correspond with the increased cost of labor in the machine shop, the foundry, and the planing-mill, and in the pay of all the men who are hired by the railroad companies to do the manual labor required in the transportation of these goods and implements from the city to the farm. It would mean an inevitable addition of 20 or 30 per cent to the price which the farmer must pay for his clothing, boots and shoes, sugars, coffees, wagons, harness, lumber, nails, plows, harrows, harvesting machines, rakes, forks, household furniture, and books, with the many other things that he can now afford to buy, but with many of which he would be obliged to dispense under the new order of things. Not only that, but the increased hardness of his lot would probably be so great as to render him unable to buy enough of agricultural tools and machinery to keep his working force up to the point of efficiency. He would have to let his fences lapse through inability to buy wire or boards and nails, and his house, and barns, and cornscribs would become dilapidated because of his not being able to pay the cost of repairs. Certainly this prospective change of conditions forms the strongest possible reason why one-half of our population have thus far not only failed to sympathize with the city Knights of Labor in the pending struggle, but furnishes a powerful inducement to them to wish that the strike may not succeed. By that result, and that alone, could the farmer hope to avoid being placed at a great disadvantage as compared with his present position.

And the disadvantage would be all the greater, as the farmer is really the only one who is utterly debarred from a recouping of his losses by the change. The lawyer, the doctor, the druggist, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the saloonkeeper, the dry-goods merchant, the hardware and crockery dealers, the railroad company compelled to pay higher wages, and all others affected by a general rise in prices would be able, more or less, to compensate it by increasing their charges for goods sold or services rendered. They might be injured or embarrassed for a time, but would ere long see their way clear to "get even," in part at least; but no such recovery apparently awaits the farmer, obliged to pay more for all that he buys from the men who pay the higher wages for labor in the cities. He must still be dependent upon the foreign market to fix the prices at which he can dispose of his produce, with the decidedly unpleasant probability staring him in the face that the foreign market will be more and more to his disadvantage as the years roll by. It is no wonder, then, that the great toiling class who veritably earn their bread by the sweat of their brows are not anxious for the success of any higer-wages movement in the cities, whose effect will be to enhance the cost of all the goods and articles which agriculturists must buy, while at the same time they are unable to protect their own labor by raising the price of their products on the city consumers. Farmers are human like other people and are influenced and governed by their own interests in the hard struggle of life. How can they be blamed for it?

THE following letter, which Senator Edmunds recently sent to a woman in New York, has stirred up the professional female suffragists to a remarkable degree. Senator Edmunds writes:

WASHINGTON, SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 19, 1886.—*Dear Madam:* Yours of the 15th ult. is received. If you and your associates understood the state of things in Utah I am sure you would support instead of oppose the provision to relieve the women of Utah from the degradation of voting as their Mormon masters require. I have so far received not a word of opposition from any Gentile woman in that Territory, and the state of the law is such that it is impracticable to disfranchise Mormon women without including the Gentile women. In haste, respectfully yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

In answer to this letter Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the Chairman of the Woman-Suffrage party in New York, makes a furious onslaught upon the Senator. She denounces his act as "a wicked crime against the first wives of polygamous men in Utah," whose disfranchisement she declares is "a foul crime, arbitrary and unconstitutional," and much more to the same silly effect. The reply shows the writer to be a crank who is so carried away with the ambition to vote and hold office that she is willing to sacrifice honest, legal matrimony and bolster up the lecherous practice of polygamists rather than give up female suffrage. As has been shown over and over again, and as Mr. Edmunds declares in his letter, no Gentile woman has opposed the so-called act of disfranchisement. The opposition to it has come from the polygamists themselves, whose power will be diminished in proportion to the female suffrages taken from their control. And yet this New York female crank would restore the suffrage to plural wives and his old influence to the polygamist rather than not have women vote in Utah! All of which goes to show the infatuation and reckless irresponsibility of female suffragists. A woman who would deliberately sacrifice the purity of home for the sake of the ballot could never be safely intrusted with it, even if there were no other arguments against it.

THE English House of Lords has always been looked upon as a slow-going institution, but a change has come over its spirit recently. Last week a vote was taken on a resolution setting forth that "the time has come when, in the interest of religion and education, all national collections should be opened to the public Sunday as on other days." This resolution, which has been introduced several times during the last few years and defeated, was carried by a majority of fourteen. The spiritual peers, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of course voted against it, but the ablest lawyers in the House, among them Bramwell, Granville, Coleridge, Rosebery, Spencer, Ripon, and others, voted for it and carried the majority with them. The vote goes further in its effect than the mere opening of the national galleries and museums. It shows that at last the idea is dawning in the British mind that the Sabbath was made for man and that its innocent enjoyment as a day of rest and recreation is allowable. It is discovered that what is known as the Christian Sabbath is but a few hundred years old and was established by local observance, not by Scriptural mandate. If the resolution should pass the House of Commons, as it probably will, and become a law, the British workingman will be much better engaged Sunday visiting galleries and museums than he has hitherto been visiting public-houses and squandering his money on liquor.

SENATOR LOGAN has introduced a resolution to the effect that confirmations, nominations, or rejections shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions. The same resolutions have in substance been offered by Senators Pugh, Riddleberger, and Van Wyck, Senator Logan's only differing from them in ordering the proceedings to go upon the public record. We are a little surprised that the Senator did not incorporate in his resolution a provision that the discussion of nominations in Cabinet council should also be held with open doors. If the endless talk on appointments in the Senate is to go on the record, why not the talk at Cabinet meetings on the nominations? It is a joint affair. The President and Cabinet accomplish half the executive business; the Senate finishes up the other half. Why should not it all be made public? Evidently Senator Logan must be laboring under the impression that the executive session, so far as it relates to confirmations, is a legislative session.

THE peachblow vase is getting to be as much of a mystery as the Flying Dutchman which sent the Oregon to the bottom of the ocean. On the one hand, it is claimed that the vase is in Mr. Walters' collection at Baltimore. On the other hand, the Baltimore papers assert not only that the vase is not in that city but that Mr. Walters did not buy it at all. One rumor has it that the American Art Association bought it. Another rumor avers that Mr. Walters took it for $10,000 before the auction and then put it up for sale out of curiosity to see how much would be bid tor it, and that the trustees kept their bargain with him and only got $10,000 for it. Meanwhile no one seems to know anything definit about it, who owns it or where it is. There seems to be a good deal of fuss in any event over 10 cents' worth of clay made into a jug about eight inches high. If Mr. Walters really paid $10,000 or $16,000 for it, it is no wonder that he wants to keep quiet about it. It is time to give the peachblow a rest—at least until the labor troubles are ended.

OF the nine flour-mills that were burned in the State of Iowa during last year eight were idle at the time of the loss. The companies do not accept the theory of spontaneous combustion, and have not been able to trace either to incendiarism. The officers whose business it is to inquire into these things do, however, think it a little curious, especially as the milling business did not seem last year as if it would ever pay again for the small, isolated mills to compete with the great ones at the milling centres.

PRINCE WILLIAM, heir apparent to the crown of Germany, has returned from a hunting expedition in Russia, bringing back a bear. To those who believe in omens this would convey the idea that in the time of the grandson of the present Emperor the Russian bear may become the spoil of the Hohenzollerns. But omens have gone into disrepute, and the Czar doesn't care how many bears Prince William kills on Russian soil.

IF the natural-gas wells at Washington would only catch fire now!

SAYS a St. Louis Knight of Labor:

> We will leave a sufficient force of men upon the roads to run the mail-trains and a few accommodation trains, but not a wheel of a single freight-car shall be turned until the Knights of Labor are recognized. If this shall fail to force the company to recognize us, the strike will then be extended to all Eastern and Southern roads, embracing the entire country; and, if it comes to the worst, the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country.

If this announcement be authoritative, now is a good time to put in provisions and things. But it is possible that the distinguished St. Louisan is too broad, as it were, in his assertions.

THE opera of Car men, as likely to be performed if the strike extends much further, will be a fine performance no doubt, but prices will be too high. It won't pay.

THE dispatches say that Jake Sharp is becoming nervous. It is an encouraging sign of the times when a New York manipulator of rings is reported even nervous.

IF good character can be proved in court by a certificate of good Democracy signed by the usual number of Democratic authorities, as was attempted in this city day before yesterday, court proceedings will be greatly simplified. Nine out of ten criminals can bring ready proof that they are good Democrats.

THIS, from the Peoria *Transcript*, will do:

> Says the Governor of Missouri to the Governor of Kansas: "It's a long time between trains."

SOME time ago it was announced that Mr. Jay Gould had "retired." The evidence now is that he didn't retire far enough. He would have more fun fishing this summer if he had sold his railroads.

GOV. HILL of New York, who did not want a State census last year, wants one now; in which desire he is not likely to be accommodated by the Legislature. It is evident that the Governor is in greater need of statistics for close political figuring than he thought he was two years ago. But his face is not that of a man whom even the Democrats would ever elect President.

COL. ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER of New York was wandering about a plaza in Mexico one day last week, when a señorita who had heard his name asked one of his friends:

"El flower you call him. Ees he el passion flower, thees brave Americano?"

"No, my dear," said the good old man addressed. "He is not the passion flower. He is what we call a pressed flower, and he is one of the most perfect specimens of his kind."

JAPAN'S contribution to the Grant Monument has been received by the committee. New York's contribution has not yet arrived.

THE City of Berlin is not governed exactly in the Chicago style. It is true that Berlin owes $38,000,000 and intends soon to borrow $12,000,000 more. Yet its funds are so well invested in gas-works and similar public enterprises that the income is $1,500,000 in excess of the interest on its debt. In this country the city does not get the good things.

JAY GOULD has reached New York. There is still, however, some report of a railroad strike in the Southwest.

DALLAS, Tex., is a sprightly town. Last week it took a deep interest in the meetings of Moody and Sankey. The week previous it whipped St. Louis in a grand cock-fight. The adaptability of some of those Texas cities is such as to make them rank in cleverness with any town of the hoar-frost region.

THE Michigan Prohibitionists say they will nominate a full State ticket this year as usual. And, as usual, it will have the effect only of making a few close towns go Democratic, with a subsequent "wide-open" policy as to saloons.

"ILL fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
where wealth accumulates and men decay."
Wealth has accumulated too rapidly in this country for men to keep pace with it in decay, and the result is unpleasantness for wealth when it is too arbitrary. The poet wrote of a slower age.

A SPANISH newspaper has been started in Kansas City. They hope to have bull-fights soon. All they lack at that great cattle centre is the fights.

WITHIN the last year over 20,000 Jews have left Russia and Poland for the United States. And we might have worse immigrants.

CURRENT NOTES.

At Manheim, Herkimer County, N. Y., a bald eagle measuring about seven feet from tip to tip tried to carry away the 8-year-old son of Joseph Davis, but was prevented by farm-hands after a desperate struggle. The child was not seriously injured. The eagle succeeded in making good its escape.

"Till recently," says the London *Literary World*, "we in England have had but a poor opinion of American newspapers, but now that our papers have sunk [raised?] to their level, and fill their columns with sensational news and the results of wholesale interviews, it is to be questioned whether we are in a position to pride ourselves on our intellectual superiority. Americans are great readers of newspapers, and there, more than here, do they inform and guide the general public."

A Bangor (Me.) dispatch of March 21 says: "Another great blizzard began at midnight Saturday, and raged furiously all through this section until this afternoon. The roads leading in from the country, which were buried deep before with snow, have had from two to six feet added to the drifts. There is little doubt now that there will be great freshets in the Penobscot and other Maine rivers. The spring break-up is near, and very little of the recent great snowfall has melted."

The Kentucky Legislature has before it a bill to prohibit boycotting. It provides that "any two or more persons who shall band themselves together to prevent any company or corporation from transacting its lawful business shall be punished with a heavy fine or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than a year." A petition favorable to the passage of the bill has received an immense number of signatures at Louisville and in other parts of the State. Its supporters declare that while a man has of course the right to quit work, he has no right to conspire and combine with others to enforce idleness on those who want to work.

Ex-Secretary Chandler has taken decided ground, in the *United Service Magazine*, against the practice of restoring dismissed officers to the army and navy by special acts of Congress. He admits that some officers of great merit have been restored, but on the special acts, as a whole, he passes this judgment: "They have been grossly injurious to the military service. Most have reappointed worthless officers, and some of the most notorious drunkards in the navy have been restored—one of them afterward sinking, while drunk, a naval vessel and destroying eleven lives." The trouble seems to be in some cases that Congressmen yield to solicitations for votes for restorations, where no injustice was originally done, as an act of personal favor or to escape further importunity.

"CALLED BACK."

Let mediums rave,
And claim, if they will,
That folk in the grave
Not always lie still.

I o'en must insist—
Of this make the most—
There ne'er did exist
A sight of a ghost.

Else stories now read,
And labeled as mine,
Would raise me—tho' dead—
I truly opine.

And, could it be so,
These tales would, alack!
Have long, long ago
From death called me back.

—*Ghost of Hugh Conway in Chicago Rambler.*

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

SAM RANDALL SULKING ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Anderson Interviewed on His Arbitration Bill—Oberly's Recommendations as to His Successor Not to Be Heeded—Picking Out a Place for Gen. McClernand—The House Tangled Over the Rules—Democratic Dilema as to the Education Measure—General Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—[Special.]—Sam Randall has no suggestions to make to the Ways and Means Committee. This is in reply to the invitation to appear before it and give his views. The Democratic members will have to wait till they get through with the measure before they will know how he stands. If it suits he will be kind enough to say so; and if it doesn't he will not say anything. At today's meeting of the committee the changes agreed upon at the Democratic conference last night were not presented by Col. Morrison because there was not entire unanimity. Some of the free-traders thought the proposed concessions were too great. Tariff reform could never come out of Pennsylvania, and they didn't believe in antagonizing other sections to placate the Keystone State. Nevertheless the changes announced last night will be made without material modifications. And then Morrison and Carlisle will insist on the support of every Democratic member in order to fulfill the pledges made in the National platform.

It is now admitted that a mistake was made in allowing any hearings before the committee. All the industries affected were certain to protest, whether they got a hearing or not. When before the committee the representatives of the rolling-mills and kindred enterprises hinted so strongly about the coming Congressional elections that they were treated very politely. However, Randall is still sulking, whereas if a different course had been taken he might have been forced to declare himself before this. There is a whisper that the leader of the protection Democrats is regarded with suspicion by the Keystone manufacturers, and dares not on that account accept any overtures from Morrison. Once upon a time he got the beneficiaries of the tariff to put in black and white just what reductions they could stand. Then he made a general cut of 10 per cent more, with the remark that if they could stand their own figures that much more wouldn't hurt them. Now they tell Mr. Randall they can't afford any reductions in the tariff.

* * *

The bill of Representative Anderson of Kansas providing for National arbitration for strikes is attracting attention among members. In speaking of it and the great labor problem today Mr. Anderson said:

> There are many points about this labor question which I feel confident are not fully understood by the public at large. For instance, my district is an agricultural one. It is located in the heart of Kansas. Yet when the question of a Pijot bill for the coast comes up I get letters from Knights of Labor lodges in my district asking my support for it. On the question of the Hennepin Canal, Eastern and Southern members get letters from their district urging its feasibility. All this means that farmers by the thousands are joining this great Knights of Labor movement. In many parts of the West they have joined so rapidly that it has been found necessary to stop until the lodges can be disciplined. No man would today prophesy which political party will carry the next Presidential election. These Knights of Labor are practically going to vote together. They may conclude to go with one of the old parties, or they may go by themselves. The interests of the farmer and the mechanic are naturally antagonistic. The farmer produces. The mechanic buys and consumes. But they have seen that there is a deeper idea than this—that of labor. Railroads combine and pool. Capital, in all forms, has its secret understandings and stands together. Labor is now about to do the same thing, and no public man who does not desire to commit political hara-kiri will dare to disregard it. The statesman must consider this problem with great care. This is the true secret of the inactivity of the leaders in Congress. There will be very little done in my opinion except to pass the Appropriation bill. Members do not know what is best to be done.

* * *

It is understood that if Oberly is confirmed by the Senate the President will appoint as Superintendent of Indian Schools Mr. White of Mississippi, who has been recommended by the Senators from that State. This isn't civil-service reform, as Oberly had recommended the promotion of his present chief clerk. But the clerk happens to be a Republican.

Springer said tonight that Gen. McClernand of Springfield will be here tomorrow, when he will call on the President. The meeting is brought about by McClernand's friends, who got from the President a request to see the General and talk with him, that he might be better able to judge which of the several positions for which McClernand's friends are urging him might be most acceptably filled by him. Lately there has been talk of his appointment as Governor of Utah. The Utah Commission and a foreign mission are also among the possibilities. It is certain that Tilden, through Manning, has caused Mr. Cleveland to be notified of his opinion that there has been too much delay in providing for McClernand.

The Senate Military Committee agreed this morning to report favorably the nomination of Gen. Howard. The report will be made at the next executive session. If it goes on the calendar it may be some time before any action will be taken, but probably consent will be had to consider the nomination at once so that the changes in the army may not be delayed.

* * *

The House is in a glorious tangle over the new rules. This afternoon several hours were taken up in seeing how badly mixed it could get. It came about through the Indian Appropriation bill in an item of salary for the Superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle, Capt. H. R. Pratt. An attempt was made to defeat this and a wrangle ensued about reserving points of order. Some members held that notice of this reservation had to be given when a bill was first reported, while others took the view that a point could be raised when any section was under discussion. This view was ultimately upheld by the House, but the discussion drifted over the whole scope of the new rules. Randall insisted that there should be no latitudinarian construction. Their object had been to prevent legislation on appropriation bills, and they failed of their purpose if this was permitted directly or indirectly. The point he was emphasizing was that there must be provision by law for any appropriations henceforth to be made, and in the absence of statutory permission a former appropriation could not be made the basis of one now. Morrison, who was frequently appealed to, angrily replied that legislation could be permitted in no direction. Wellborn of Texas became very much excited, and advancing to the front of the seats occupied by the two Democratic leaders shook his fist under their noses with a vehemence that promised badly if he caught either of them out alone on a dark night. After the parliamentary question had been settled, Nelson, from the Indian Committee, caused another row. He had become angry at the position taken by some of his fellow-committeemen and announced that he proposed to take advantage of the construction put on the rules by raising points of order on all the subsequent clauses of the bill where salaries were embraced. The point of order, of course, was that there was no warrant in law for the salary appropriations, only the appropriation for former years, and the House could not by indirection legislate on the Indian bill. Blount of Georgia undertook to dispute his position, but the Democratic leaders had become alarmed, and proceedings were stopped by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union resolving itself back into the House. Speaker Carlisle resumed the chair, which had been occupied by McMillin of Tennessee, and an adjournment was had. By tomorrow afternoon Carlisle and Morrison expect to find some means of getting the party out of its troubles, but as long as Randall is on hand they will be held strictly to their rules.

* * *

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today had a conference with First Assistant Secretary of State Porter. The Assistant Secretary explained that it was absolutely necessary that the contingent fund should be in the neighborhood of $150,000. The amount had been placed at $130,000, but on Mr. Porter's urgent representations the Democratic economists on the committee agreed that the Chairman should offer an amendment raising it to the stated sum. Under Republican administrations the Democrats in the House have usually kept the appropriation below $100,000, and have agreed with very poor grace to the Senate amendments zoong over that sum. They are now finding that it is much easier to preach than to practice economy.

* * *

The Democrats in the House are trying to reach an understanding on the Blair Educational bill. The situation as represented to them is this: If they don't pass the bill they will lose twenty-five Congressmen in t
if they do pass it they will lose the sa
ber in the North. So whatever the
Democratic majority in the next Con
be a zero quantity. While the parti
and against the bill talk in this exa
strain there is a basis of solid
their fears, which it is claimed
allayed by giving them a chance to go on the record. The Southern members complain very bitterly against the Education Committee for pigeonholing the measure. Yesterday, when Representative Wheeler of Alabama presented his long preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee on Rules to report a rule by which the House may, by a majority vote, direct committees to report back any bill, he was appealed to by several of his colleagues to withdraw the document. Willis of Kentucky, who is friendly to the measure, said if he would wait a week he would have an opportunity to get action on the question without reference to the Committee on Rules, but Wheeler insisted on the reference. No one supposes that Carlisle, Morrison, and Randall, who make up the majority on that committee, are going to let the bill, with its $79,000,000 grab, pass the House if they can help it, but the suggestion was made that they might find some means by which the Southern members can make their support known to the folks at home who want the measure passed.

* * *

The *Star* tonight has this to say about what promises to be an interesting discussion:

> A very lively debate is anticipated upon the Post-Office Appropriation bill when it comes up in the House. A number of Republican members have bundles of speeches in soak for the Postmaster-General on account of his action in relation to the $400,000 for steamer-mail transportation. Several members are busy studying Mr. Vilas' report and will attack his arguments at every point, charging him with trying to break up American shipping industries. He will be attacked also on the score of his offensive partisanship charges against Postmasters, and in this he is not likely to get much support from the Democrats, who have been some of the loudest protestants against this system. The Appropriation bill gives less compensation for carrying the mails to South America than was given last year, exclusive of the $400,000 not used, and provides for the reenactment of the law requiring American steamers to carry the mails at such rates as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

* * *

"To extend the sphere of a post-office failure" would be a proper title for a bill reported favorably by the House Post-Office Committee. The real title is "To extend the system for the immediate delivery of letters." The measure was introduced by Mr. Blount, Chairman of the committee. It makes no special-delivery stamp cover "every article of mailable matter" instead of letters simply. The testimony as to the absolute worthlessness of the present system of immediate delivery has been so uniform that any tinkering is not likely to improve it. Under the bill not only papers but fourth-class matter or merchandise would be subject to special delivery on the payment of the 10 cents extra. This would be something in the nature of a parcel-post and might bring the post-office more into competition with the express companies, but it is very doubtful if the results would be any more encouraging than they have been with letters only. The bulk of mail merchandise goes to the smaller country towns, which do not come within the provisions of the Special-Delivery act.

* * *

The most diligent bodies in both House and Senate are those on public buildings and grounds. This was remarked today in the House, when a number of Senate and House bills making appropriations aggregating more than a million dollars were reported favorably. The Senate bunched nearly all of its bills of this kind together early in the session and passed them. The House has already occurred in several of these, while, with two or three exceptions, the remainder have been favorably considered by the committee. So far there has not been a single adverse report. A number of measures originating in the House have also been passed, and more will be sent over to the Senate as soon as they can be reached. The am

DEALING WITH IRELAND.

GLADSTONE WILL MAKE A DEFINIT STATEMENT TOMORROW.

The House of Commons Deals Another Strong Blow at English Landlordism—Confusion in the Cabinet—John Bright Partially Placated—Loyal Resolutions of the Synod of the Church of Ireland.

LONDON, March 23—5 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *News*, from the tone of its principal leader, evidently from direct information, says:

Mr. Gladstone will tomorrow (Thursday) make a communication to the House of Commons with respect to the date on which he hopes to introduce his measures dealing with Ireland. It is probable that the Premier may take the opportunity of saying a few words upon the misrepresentations of his intentions which are widely current. The occasion will not be seized a day too soon. There is no doubt that the intentions of the Government have grievously suffered by the secrecy that has of necessity surrounded them. Weeks ago, before even the outlines of the scheme were communicated to the Cabinet, there appeared in print what professed to be authoritative summaries of the proposals. This series was brought to abrupt conclusion upon the discovery that whatever special information outsiders might have, the Cabinet itself was in ignorance of the details of the scheme. If we are not misinformed it is the fact that at the present moment no definit proposals dealing with home rule in Ireland have been submitted to the Cabinet, whose attention has within the last fortnight been engrossed by the consideration of the proposals relating to the purchase of land in Ireland; but these idle rumors presented in the form of confident assertions have had their effect upon the public mind.

Shortly after midnight the House of Commons dealt another strong blow at English landlordism by a majority of forty. A Tory whip for the minority had been issued on the proposition of Mr. Thorold Rogers, a leading Radical, which was substantiallly to tax ground rents received. At present it is almost impossible to buy freehold in London, and yet the millions of ground rents received, and mainly by nine lordly landlords, have never been specifically taxed. "Another writing on the wall" was the suggestion heard in the lobby. The morning papers give especial prominence to the discussion on this fresh Radical torpedo.

LONDON, March 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The confusion in the Cabinet increases. Mr. Gladstone shrinks from calling a Ministerial council in dread of provoking the explosion which he foresees to be the inevitable consequence of the meeting, and further delay will only make matters worse. Hitherto the Premier has had to face only the pugnacious opposition of the Radicals, but now the Whigs are becoming aggressive, and even the forlorn hope of a compromise has been relegated to the realm of impossibilities. A Cabinet council can result in no benefit to Mr. Gladstone other than to afford him the satisfaction of earning the precise extent of the disaffection of his colleagues.

The Barrow-in-Furness election, by which Mr. David Duncan, Radical, was returned over H. W. Scneide by a majority of 846, has been adjudged void on the ground of illegal electioneering practices.

The Duke of Argyll today writes a remarkable letter to the press. The Duke, writing obviously as one of the chief landlords, points out in detail how every important measure in Parliament thus far, whether for or against the Government, has been solely carried by the Parnell vote. The Duke's conclusion evidently is that Irish-Americans rule Great Britain. *Truth* says the Duke is suffering from a sharp attack of gout.

LONDON, March 23.—Mr. John Bright, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, has, since his interview with Mr. Gladstone Saturday, been more in favor of the Premier's scheme of Irish government. The gossips at the time averred that Mr. Bright strongly opposed Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposal. From what the *Gazette* says this statement was all wrong, for the paper declares that Mr. Bright was struck with the ingenuity and originality of the Premier's scheme.

Michael Davitt, in an address to the Manchester Liberal Club last evening, said that Ireland should have a Governor with the control of sufficient troops to defend the laws and the power to veto any act of the Irish Parliament. If the Constitution should be violated, the Empire, with its irresistible power, should deprive Ireland of her Parliament. He himself was a free-trader, and did not believe that the Irish would shut out English goods.

DUBLIN, March 23.—The Synod of the Church of Ireland at a meeting today, presided over by the Archbishop of Dublin, adopted resolutions declaring their loyalty to the British Crown and to the union between Ireland and Great Britain. Bishop Graves, in announcing the adoption of the resolutions, said the Synod spoke on behalf of 600,000 churchmen, who, he added, comprised the majority of the foremost people of Ireland in rank, education, the ownership of property, and professional skill; all of whom insist upon living under the rule of an Imperial Parliament.

In the election of Workhouse Guardians at Listowel today all the National League candidates were crushingly defeated.

Archbishop Plunket said that a quarter of a million churchmen belonging to Munster indignantly repelled the idea that the Nationalists had a monopoly of Ireland's patriotism. They did not object to a Parliament in Dublin if the members should be men with ulterior aims, such as Prof. Galbraith or the present Lord Mayor of Dublin. He did not doubt that behind the demand for home rule was a claim for entire separation and advanced Socialism.

COLUMBUS, O., March 23.—There is a diversity of opinion and there has been considerable controversy over the claim that the Parliamentary Aid Society is a part of and authorized by the National Irish League. On this point the following dispatch was received tonight by the President of the local branch of the Land League:

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—*William Elliott, Columbus, O.:* In reply to your request for my opinion regarding the Parliamentary Aid Association which proposes to hold a meeting in your city, I have no hesitation in saying that while many persons have taken part in the movement with the honest intention of helping Mr. Parnell, the main object of its prime movers, and notably of the person who is described as its originator, was to gratify personal spite and jealousy, and to endeavor if possible to destroy the unity and harmony for which the Irish National League has so sedulously labored to bring about among the Irish race in America, and which it has in such a large measure accomplished.

Thank God, the machinations of the intriguers have failed. The Irish National League of America embraces in its ranks every honest element of Irish nationality in America, and any man who would tempt to disrupt it, and especially at the present crisis, should be branded as a greater traitor to Ireland than a Cordon or a Carey.

PATRICK EGAN.

Personal Gossip—The Queen's Drawing-Room—Mrs. Mackay's Diamonds—A Notable Wedding.

LONDON, March 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The Queen's drawing-room today was a gorgeous affair. Many American women vied with each other in the beauty of their toilets and the splendor of their jewels, but the blaze of Mrs. John W. Mackay's matchless gems was dazzling beyond description. Among the most conspicuous of her adornments were a *rivière* of diamonds, pendants of diamonds and sapphires, a coronet of sapphires and diamonds, and four strings of pearls. Nothing to equal Mrs. Mackay's display of rare and costly jewels has been witnessed at any court since the reign of the Empress Eugénie at the Tuileries. The weather was summer-like and pleasant and a most brilliant assembly of titled and noted persons was present. Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States Minister, attracted attention by the taste and elegance of her attire. She wore a skirt with a bodice of gray brocade and a train of gray velvet, lined with gray brocade. Mr. Henry White of the American Legation and Mr. Charles Phelps were presented to the Queen by Minister Phelps.

The approaching marriage of Miss Boott of Boston, now residing in Florence, Italy, to M. Duveneck, the French artist, is attracting a great deal of attention among the American residents of Paris and Florence. The marriage will be celebrated in Paris Thursday, and the fact that both Miss Boott and M. Duveneck have steadfastly declined to yield to the wishes of their friends and permit themselves to be united by a religious ceremony has aroused the indignation of some and the admiration of others. Other marriages of Americans in which only the civil ceremonial will be observed have been arranged to occur in Paris during the coming month.

PARIS, March 23.—Mme. Patti writes to the *Figaro* explaining how it happened that she was hissed off the stage at Valencia. She says the public of that city persisted in demanding the production of "Il Baco," and that her refusal to withdraw "Traviata" led to the hostile demonstration.

The Distress—A Fearful State of Affairs on the West Coast of Ireland—An Appeal to the Government.

LONDON, March 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Michael Davitt had a long interview with Chief Secretary Morley in the Commons today and implored that gentleman to exert the power of the Government in a vigorous attempt to avert starvation among the people on the western coast of Ireland. Mr. Morley was much moved by Mr. Davitt's appeal, and promised to do his best to relieve the suffering, which he knew to exist.

A special reporter for the *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin telegraphs to his paper from Galway an appalling account of distress at Arranmore, Innisheer, and Inuishman. In spite of Mr. Morley's promises, the correspondent says the Government had done absolutely nothing in the way of substantial relief. The people must have assistance, and that immediately. The distress in the Arran district, where Mr. Morley's ministrations through Capt. Tuke are said to have been chiefly centered, is being relieved to some extent by private charities, but there is a crying need of food, fuel, clothing, medicines, etc., everywhere. "The sufferings of the people," the dispatch says, "are indescribable. Their distress cannot be relieved by Government promises, nor can dead men be employed upon public works. Delay means death. In God's name come to their rescue."

Patrick Kenny, the Secretary of the London Laborers' Union, at whose call the Trafalgar Square meeting which caused the London riots was convened, has recently been nobnobbing with Peers and Aldermen as the workingmen's member of the Mansion House Committee to relieve the unemployed. Today he was arrested on a warrant charging him with brutally beating and kicking his wife. Kenny has lately been much petted by the aristocracy and has given himself insufferable airs.

France—Aid Will Probably Be Refused the Panama Canal Project—De Lesseps at Home—One of Pasteur's Patients Dead.

PARIS, March 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The opinion generally prevails in Paris that the French Chambers will refuse to authorize the lottery loan for the benefit of the Panama Canal project.

The steamer Washington with M. de Lesseps on board arrived at St. Nazaire today. The municipal authorities gave a banquet this evening in honor of M. de Lesseps.

One of the wolf-bitten Russians who recently came here and were treated by M. Pasteur to prevent rabies died last night in great agony with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The Russians arrived here and were placed under Pasteur's care March 15. They were Mujiks, and were nineteen in number. All had been attacked by mad wolves and terribly lacerated. Pasteur willingly undertook to treat them, and at once placed them in his hospital. The man who died last night had been carefully operated upon and regularly inoculated with virus twice a day since he arrived. His terrible death, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia in its worst form, has seriously checked public confidence in the effectiveness of Pasteur's discovery. The first positive indications that the patient's system was resisting the treatment manifested themselves Sunday, after he had been in the hospital over five days. He soon afterwards became a victim of the most terrible suffering, and this seemed to increase hourly up to the time of death, which occurred while the man was mad and wild with physical torture. The corpse has been removed to Pasteur's laboratory, where it will be made the subject of an experiment by the scientists. M. Pasteur is much annoyed by the unfavorable comments caused by this failure of his method, but he insists that it establishes nothing.

Pasteur injected morphine into the dying Russian, but without avail. The spinal marrow of the dead man will be used to inoculate dogs. The other Russian patients are doing well. Fourteen of them are busy seeing the sights of Paris.

Servian Ministers Tender Their Resignations—Demobilization of the Army.

VIENNA, March 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Premier and all the members of the Servian Cabinet have placed their resignations in the hands of King Milan. The successor of M. Garachanine will probably be either M. Mijatovics or M. Kallevics. The Vienna papers say that whichever one is appointed the choice is a prudent and commendable one, as it indicates the abandonment by Servia of her plans for renewing the war with Bulgaria, and a full and frank submission to the will of the Powers. The demobilization of the Servian army, which was begun promptly upon the signing of the treaty of peace, continues regularly and will soon be completed. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is urging upon King Milan the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but the King prefers to wait until after the ratification of the Turco-Bulgarian treaty.

More Fighting in Madagascar—Heavy Losses Both on the Part of the French and the Hovas.

LONDON, March 23.—The African mail steamer which arrived at Plymouth today brings news of desperate fighting between the French and the Hovas in Madagascar. About the end of February the Hovas under Gen. Willoughby attacked 3,000 French troops, routed them with heavy loss, and pursued them to Tamatave. The French houses and stores in Tamatave were shelled by the Hovas and destroyed. The Hovas then returned to the Capital. Their losses were small. A few days later Gen. Sherrington surprised 4,000 Sakalovas preceded by 250 Frenchmen and three machine guns. The Sakalovas were routed, forty being killed and many wounded. This is the first news of a fresh rupture in Madagascar and has created a great sensation.

General Foreign Notes.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—In the riots today at Seraing one of the strikers was shot dead by the fire from the troops. A number of German Anarchists who took part in the disorders have been arrested.

THE HAGUE, March 23.—The lower House of Parliament, by a vote of 53 to 22, rejected the bill to reëstablish differential duties in the Dutch East Indies.

MADRID, March 23.—Señor Murugua, the Spanish Minister to the United States, will start for Washington this week. He has been instructed to make every possible concession in order to secure a treaty of commerce between the United States and the West Indies.

BERLIN, March 23.—The report of the Church Committee of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet includes an amendment relating to the reopening of Catholic seminaries except in the Dioceses of Gnesin, Posen, and Culm. It provides for the gratuituous instruction of young priests, and that they shall be exempt from State supervision. The Government will not interfere with the appointment of teachers beyond insisting that they be German.

THE FAR WEST.

George Hearst Appointed to Succeed the Late Senator Miller.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 23.—Gov. Stoneman today appointed George Hearst United States Senator, vice John F. Miller, deceased. Mr. Hearst is now in Mexico. It is stated that he will proceed direct to Washington without returning to San Francisco.

[Mr. Hearst was born in Franklin County, Missouri, Sept. 20, 1820. His father, William G. Hearst, was a South Carolinian of Scotch descent. He was mining in his native State when the gold-fever seized him. He arrived in California in 1850, engaged in mining, and ultimately attained great wealth. His principal mining ventures were on the Comstock lode, in Utah, and in the Black Hills. When he arrived on the Comstock there were only fifteen or twenty men there. Mr. Hearst sold out his original claim there for $45,000. He immediately invested $25,000 in claims along the ledge, which proved very rich. In the latter part of 1880 he left San Francisco to visit his native place in Missouri, where he married Miss Phœbe E. Anderson. On his return to California he resumed his mining operations on the Comstock lode and elsewhere. In 1866 he found himself in reduced circumstances, but at a critical moment fortune favored him. He succeeded in real-estate operations, and in the latter part of 1868 raised his bank account to perhaps a million. In 1872 he formed a connection with J. B. Haggin in the purchase of Ontario mine, which has paid dividends to the amount of millions. He is the owner of a 60,000-acre ranch in San Luis Obispo, which is said to yield him $180,000 a year. He is proprietor of the *Daily Examiner* in this city. He was defeated by Stoneman for the Gubernatorial nomination at the last Democratic State Convention. His appointment now may make Stoneman's renomination certain. He received the Democratic vote for United States Senator in the last Legislature, which elected Stanford. Mr. Hearst is genial, unostentatious, and simple in his habits. Mrs. Hearst is a recognized society leader.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—Gen. Pope left today for his temporary home in St. Louis.

HYDE PARK POLITICS.

Kinney, Aldrich, and Danielson Nominated for Trustees, Lawton for Assessor, Smith for Collector, and Mills for Supervisor on the Republican Ticket.

The Hyde Park Republican Convention to nominate a village and town ticket for the approaching spring election was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Social Hall, Grand Crossing. There were ninety-three delegates from the fourteen districts of the village under the districting of the County Board for 1884. The delegates were largely as named in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, although it was to be noticed that in a great many instances the alternates had taken the place of the delegates. George W. Spencer, President of the Hyde Park Central Republican Club, called the convention to order, and County-Commissioner Lynn read the call. Irus Coy was elected Chairman, A. Wilson, Secretary, and C. W. Lynn, Assistant Secretary.

The nomination of trustees having been declared in order, F. A. Herring of the Second District nominated W. C. Kinney of that district, George Driggs of the First District nominated J. Frank Aldrich of the First, Fred Wilkinson of the Fourth nominated Charles J. Danielson of the Sixth, J. D. Clark of the Eighth nominated Dr. Charles F. Swan of the Sixth, and W. J. Thompson of the Thirteenth nominated Joseph Lawton of the Fourth. Kinney, Aldrich, and Danielson were chosen.

George K. Edwards of the Sixth nominated John A. McIntosh of that district for police magistrate, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

J. F. Duffy of the Ninth nominated Andrew Rehm of the same district for Village and Town Clerk, and the nomination was confirmed by acclamation.

In nominating an Assessor Seth F. Crews said that he had only to mention the name, as the man in question had already appeared favorably before the convention. He named Joseph Lawton, and the nomination was affirmed by acclamation amid uproarious laughter.

W. F. Browne of the Sixth nominated for Collector A. N. Smith of the same district, and it was carried by acclamation.

Alfred Mills of the Third District was nominated for Supervisor, and the nomination was carried by acclamation after J. L. Marsh and John A. Desh had been placed in nomination and their names withdrawn.

County Commissioner Lynn was elected President of the Central Club, George W. Richards Secretary, and Samuel Pullman Treasurer. A ratification meeting was announced for Monday night at Rosalie Music-Hall, South Park, and the convention adjourned.

W. C. Kinney, nominee for Trustee, is a real-estate man and a member of the firm of Kinney & Kimball. He has lived in Oakland for many years, and resides at No. 3977 Drexel boulevard. He has taken an active share for a long while in Hyde Park politics. He was Captain in the Ninety-third Illinois during the War. He is about 46 years of age and married.

J. Frank Aldrich, the second nominee for Trustee, is the eldest son of the late Congressman, William Aldrich, and is a Board of Trade man. He is about 35 years of age, married, a man of substantial property, and lives at South Park.

Charles J. Danielson, the third nominee for Trustee, is a Scandinavian and has been in this country for about fifteen years. He is a young man and unmarried. He lives at South Chicago, where he is a member of the firm of Danielson Bros. & Johnson, clothiers. The firm has stores also at Hegewisch and Marquette, Mich.

Of the other nominees, McIntosh is the Postmaster at South Chicago; Rehm keeps a hardware store on Blue Island avenue, Chicago, and lives in Colehour; Lawton is the present Supervisor and lives at Grand Crossing; Smith is the present Superintendent of Water Rates, and was defeated last spring on the Republican ticket for the same office for which he now makes a second trial. Mills is an undertaker, doing business on State street, south of Thirty-ninth.

The convention seems to have been particularly happy in its workings, since the majority of the Republicans seen last evening profess to be satisfied with the ticket, and their opponents, the Citizens, are loud in their demonstrations of joy over the result.

Hyde Park Democratic Committeemen Meet and Wind Up with a Row.

A meeting of the Democratic precinct committeemen of the Village of Hyde Park was held yesterday at the rooms of the Cook County Democratic Club for the purpose of determining upon a party policy to be pursued in the coming election in that village, Mr. John McCarthy of Stony Island in the chair. Forty-two committee members answered to the roll-call. A resolution was offered by Mr. Scully of Cummings proposing that as it was the intention to call a convention of delegates to be chosen by the people in the various voting precincts of Hyde Park to elect two Trustees, one Assessor, and one Clerk, and that as the workingmen constitute a large element in the village which is entitled to a fair share in the administration of its affairs, primaries be called to meet Thursday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. in each of the twenty-four precincts of the village, to elect ten delegates each to meet in convention at such time and place as may be hereafter decided upon, for the purpose of placing in nomination two Trustees, one Clerk, and one Assessor; and that the workingmen be called upon to nominate one Trustee, one Supervisor, one Collector, and one Police Magistrate, all of which eight nominees will be placed upon one ticket to be known as the People's ticket or such other name as may be agreed upon.

The resolution was tabled.

McCarthy then claimed that Mr. Scully's resolution providing for a fusion ticket had not been tabled according to the constitution, and confused his hearers to such a degree by references to previous questions, main questions, original questions, and other parliamentary terms that the members simultaneously bolted and got into an excited wrangle near the stove in which the terms "liar," "coward," "rascal," "cur," and "trickster" were freely exchanged. After much trouble the members were induced to retake their seats and Mr. McKay offered a resolution to the effect that a committee consisting of one committeeman from each precinct committee be appointed with power to confer with any and all bodies to the end of placing a thoroughly non-partisan ticket in the field. To the surprise of the members a member of the Grand Crossing committee arose and instructed that committee to retire from the room during the vote, thus breaking up the necessary quorum of thirty-five members. It is claimed that this act was the result of McCarthy's efforts, and was done for the purpose of defeating McKay's resolution. At any rate, the members all arose to their feet and many almost came to blows as they filed out of the hall in confusion, the meeting having broken up in a row.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Mother's Gratitude.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.—Gentlemen: I want you to know what your medicine has done for my little boy. For more than four years he has been suffering from scrofula. I have worked hard to get him cured, but all to no purpose. All of my hard earnings during these four years, and what I had at the time we commenced his treatment, has gone to the doctors and druggists of this city, and when I gave them all up two months ago my son was pale, weak, and could hardly walk. He could not play with other children, and had no appetite at all. I began giving him Swift's Specific, and very soon his appetite came back. His cheeks began to brighten up, and now he eats well, has gained flesh, his cheeks are ruddy, and he romps and plays as much as any child on the street. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel, for I know your medicine has saved his life. None but the mother of a sick child can know how thankful I am, and I wish every mother in the world could know of your valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
MRS. KATE MULCANY,
1111 E. Sixty-first-st., New York, N. Y.
November 2, 1885.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. Twenty-third-st.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary
Specifics for
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
Used by U. S. Government.
Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

D AND M

Embroideries.

SPECIAL SALE TODAY.

The entire Sample Line of a St. Gall Manufacturer, consisting of

1,500 Pieces

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

IN FOUR LOTS.

Prices Below Actual Cost to Produce.

Lot 1--650 pcs.,	35	different	styles,	9½c yd
Lot 2--400 "	29	"	"	13½c yd
Lot 3--250 "	37	"	"	17½c yd
Lot 4--200 "	26	"	"	25 c yd

Another Great Bargain—80 Pieces—45-Inch

HAMBURG SKIRTINGS,

Newest Designs,
Very Deep Work,
10 Different Patterns,

89c Per Yard.

Excellent Value at Dollar and a Quarter.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., 281 to 299 State-st.

SCROFULOUS

Sores and Glandular Swellings cured by Cuticura.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 Washington street, Boston, says: "I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition and by advice of a well-known physician, I began to use the Cuticura Remedies, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured."

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

BAD BLOOD, SCROFULOUS,

Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Anæmia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an impure or impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.

NO ACHE, OR PAIN, OR BRUISE, or Strain, or Muscular Weakness, but yields to the new, original and infallible pain alleviating properties of the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A curative wonder. At druggists, 25c.

CATARRH.

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

COMPLETE TREATMENT WITH INHALER, $1.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"I MUST GIVE UP, I cannot bear this pain, I ache all over, and nothing I try does me any good." Backache weakness, Uterine Pains, Soreness, Lameness, Hacking Cough, Pleurisy, and Chest Pains cured by that new, original, and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Especially adapted to Ladies by reason of its delicate odor and gentle medicinal action. At Druggists, 25c; five for $1. Mailed Free by

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger.

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

FRED. HOLLENDER & CO.,
38 La Salle-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 6 WILLIAM-ST., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horse's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic* current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cures. Send stamp for pamphlet.

ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Yeoman's Pat. "Supreme" SOFA-BED & LOUNGE
Woven Wire Spring. Ask your Dealer to call & see it at S. E. YEOMAN'S, 243 Wabash.

Carson Pirie & Co.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

'CONTINENTAL'

Dress Shirts.

SPECIAL SALE

This Week.

Unlaundried, 75c & $1.00 | Laundried, $1 & $1.25.

All modern improvements; double fronts and backs; unbreakable bosoms. Without doubt the best Shirts manufactured.

'CONTINENTAL'

Mail Orders Solicited.

MASON & HAMLIN

IMPROVED

UPRIGHT PIANOS

New Method of Stringing,
Greatest Purity and Refinement of Tone,
Increased Durability,
And Least Liability to Get Out of Tune.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY,
149 WABASH AVENUE.

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.
Telephone No. 8174.

Drink the World-Renowned

BETHESDA.

The Purest and Finest Table Water in the World.

DELIVERED IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

No. 146 State-st.
Telephone No. 87.

FOR RENT.

Elegant 3-story and basement brown-stone-front House on Michigan-av. between Twelfth and Eighteenth-sts., elegantly furnished, newly papered and frescoed. Can be rented from May 1 to responsible party at a reasonable rate for one or two years, owner going to Europe. Address R 68, Tribune Office.

TO RENT!

DESIRABLE OFFICES

IN

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

TO RENT---57 MICHIGAN-AV.

Very desirable 4-story and basement store building. Apply to C. FURST, 32 Fifth-av., Room 10, or J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WE would suggest that you come in the morning.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED

Sale of Highest Quality

CARVERS!

3 PIECES TO SET—KNIFE, FORK, AND STEEL,

At $2.22 Worth Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents.

Made of the Best Sheered English Steel, genuine Siam Buffalo Horn Handles, 10-inch blade, Improved Guard on Fork, Etc.

WE have never before called attention to so Great a Bargain.

State and Madison-sts.

FURNITURE

Rockers, Chairs, Sofas, and Lounges

Of every variety and description,

FOR

Parlors,
Reception Rooms,
Libraries,
Halls,
Dining-Rooms,
Bed-Rooms,
Nurseries,
Kitchens and
Servants' Rooms,
Folding-Beds, Etc.

ALL POPULAR WOODS.

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

Buy your Furniture now. There will certainly be an advance in prices soon on account of strikes, demands for reduction of hours of labor and advance of wages by furniture workers.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av.,
Between Adams and Jackson.

We carry the largest stock of Pianos and Organs in the World, and sell all grades of instruments at lowest prices for cash or on time payments. We have the Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball Pianos and Kimball Organs. A candid comparison of prices and quality of goods is invited.

W. W. Kimball Co.
State & Adams-sts.

REMOVAL.

Barrett & Kimball

To No. 70 La Salle-st.,

S. W. Corner of Randolph-st.

The "Otto" Gas Engine.

For driving freight and passenger elevators; for pumping water for residences, flats, and hydraulic elevators; for power in shops, stores, printing-offices, warehouses, and light manufacturers' industries. For the above and similar purposes it is the most popular motor in the market, unrivaled for convenience, safety, reliability, and economy.

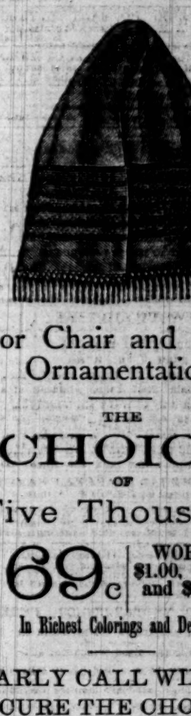
SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANTONINI & CO. EXTRA SUPERFINE. PURE OLIVE OIL. Imported for 35 years. ANTONINI & CO. PURE OLIVE OIL. Finest for salads. Import Agent, JAMES P. SMITH, New York and Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The Late Popular Craze.

MIKADO SCARFS.



For Chair and Table Ornamentation.

THE CHOICE OF Five Thousand,

69c WORTH $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

In Richest Colorings and Designs.

EARLY CALL WILL SECURE THE CHOICE.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

117 to 123 State-st.

ARTISTIC Wall Paper AT RETAIL.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

A few very desirable offices in new Board of Trade Building.
R. S. WORTHINGTON,
Room 36.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days. 50 cts. and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy. Free by addressing C. J. MASON, 9 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TRADING IN FUTURES.

OPERATORS IN DOUBT WHETHER IT HAS RECEIVED A FACER OR NOT.

Chicago Opinion Divided as to the Result of the Supreme Court's Finding in the Higgins & Gilbert vs. McCrea Cases—The Practice of "Ringing" Trades Not One in Strict Conformity with the Rules.

Opinion on the Board of Trade with regard to the exact meaning of the Supreme Court's decision in the Higgins & Gilbert vs. McCrea cases is considerably mixed up. Some are of opinion that it cuts direct at the very root of trading in futures, while others who profess to have studied the decision more closely maintain that it puts that kind of trading on a firmer basis than ever before. It is admitted that the practice followed by Higgins & Gilbert in "ringing" their trades is one pretty generally adopted by large numbers of the most reputable members, but that it does not conform precisely to the letter of the requirements of Rule 26 can hardly be denied. Higgins & Gilbert are in close consultation with their lawyer as to any further possible steps they may take in the case. Not a few men were spoken to who thought that Higgins & Gilbert could have established the substitutions that were asked for and gained that case with ease, while no particular sympathy is felt for McCrea, who was foolish enough to lose his $19,000 through pleading that the transactions between him and Higgins & Gilbert were of a gambling nature.

Frank Riddle, the attorney who looked after McCrea's affairs at Chicago, in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter gave the following as his opinion of the Supreme Court's decision: "McCrea, in defending the suit brought against him at Cleveland, O., by Higgins and Gilbert, set up as a chief defense that he had desired to gamble, and had made gambling contracts with Higgins & Gilbert. This was not in my judgment a good defense, and the question arose in my mind as to whether Higgins & Gilbert had complied with Sec. 6, Rule 26, of the Board of Trade in the matter of substituting one obligor for another where existing contracts and obligations had been settled and offset under the provisions and requirements of that rule. Upon the testimony of Higgins & Gilbert themselves to the effect that they had not done so, the Supreme Court decided the case, and the court held that it was a duty that whenever a commission merchant under that rule closed out existing contracts by making a ring, or offset, he must substitute some other party who would sustain the same relation to his customer as the party released through the ring or offset. The court held that the rule was a proper one, founded on commercial convenience, and that the members of the Board of Trade, in order to avail themselves of its advantages, must comply strictly with its provisions, and that the substitutions made must be actual and not the mere mental intention to substitute one party for another. The substitutions must be shown by the books or the facts. The court held, also, and very properly, that where a party goes into gambling and fictitious transactions and loses by them, they will leave him where he finds himself. The decision is on the whole one of great value to the board and all engaged in similar transactions. There is scarcely one in a hundred who could not, with very little trouble, preserve exact technical evidence to show a substitution whenever one was required, and it isn't possible for a commercial house, not a bucket-shop, to do any business without some party who is a legal and proper substitute for every trade closed out or settled up in pursuance of that section.

DOINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

The directors of the Board of Trade held an unusually protracted meeting yesterday, remaining in session from 3:30 till about 8 p. m. Most of the time was taken up with a discussion on the report of the Joint Committee on Rules and Legal Advice on the call. The report, as already noticed, recommended an amendment to the rules to extend the trading hour from 2:30 till 3 p. m., or such time as the call may take up, and that the doors of the exchange hall be closed during the progress of the call in the room set apart for the purpose. The amendment was adopted and ordered posted to be voted on by the members. Both petitions in favor of a minimum commission rule were disapproved of by the directors, under the advice of the board's attorney that any rule for the establishment of a minimum commission would be illegal. C. E. Slayback, E. A. Swarth, and M. C. Gormley were approved for membership.

LONDON'S "KISSING GAMES."

Accusations Against English Sunday-Schools of Immoral Practices—How the Orders from the Fugleman to "Present Arms" and "Fire a Volley" Are Executed.

LONDON, Eng., March 11.—London religious society has been much exercised during the last few days by the charges that have been made in relation to the prevalence of "kissing games" at Sunday-school soirées. The *Daily Telegraph* is responsible for bringing the matter to public notice, though the original charges first appeared in a religious weekly paper. According to this authority Sunday-schools and temperance societies are developing "kissing games" in an astonishing and alarming degree. The writer asserts that he knew of a Sunday-school where such games go on from 6 in the evening till midnight. He tells of a Sunday-school orgie which he witnessed which began with a can-can "to an idiotic song and time," and he thus describes it:

"First the upper and then the lower members of the body were raised and swung about. After this an hour was spent in 'kissing and kissing.' Then came the great treat called 'The Army.' Marching round in pairs these Sunday-school teachers went through a drill in which 'present arms' and 'fire a volley' meant embracing and kissing between the sexes. When we state that the male teachers knelt down before their partners to embrace them, and that six 'volleys' were ordered at once, or that kissing in that posture was ordered to continue until the word 'halt' from the fugleman, the reason of our departure and strong indignant protest will be evident."

On this letter the *Daily Telegraph* based one of its most readable editorials, in which the history of the "kissing game" was gone into with a certain amount of relish. The letter and the editorial caused, as may well be imagined, a sensation, and during the last two days the columns of the enterprising Fleet street journal have contained very spicy reading in the shape of letters to the editor upholding and denying the truth of the sad charges. The first batch contains some most curious revelations. Some of them are doubtlessly written by wags, but there remains after perusing the lot a strong conviction that there is some truth in the charges made. One person, calling himself a "Sunday-school teacher," asks sadly: "I should like to know what possible harm there is in the amusement referred to?" Another person, who gives his address and signs his name as "John Samuel Gilbertson," says he is a teacher at a Sunday-school on Hackney road, and "can unfortunately vouch for the accuracy of the statements, for I have witnessed what are in my opinion most disgraceful and indelicate proceedings between the younger teachers and elder scholars of both sexes."

In justice to the Sunday-school in question it must be said that Mr. Matthew W. Richards, Chairman of the East London Auxiliary Sunday-School Union, denies Mr. Gilbertson's statement in toto, and says that the accused Sunday-school never had a teacher of his name. Then follows "An Old Sunday-School Teacher," whose letter may be worth quoting. He says:

I have been a Sunday-school teacher and Superintendent upwards of thirty years, and truth compels me to confess that the evil is widespread. A short time ago I was invited to give an address at a meeting in connection with a certain Sunday-school. When I got there I found the teachers and scholars excitedly engaged in a "kissing game." The gentleman who invited me came to me, saying: "You see, we are having a little social enjoyment!" "Yes, I see," I replied. "Come and join in," he added. "No, thank you; that's nothing in my line," I said. I waited some time, witnessing the "Old Jolly Miller," "Kiss in the Ring," etc., expecting that these would soon give place to something better. But I was mistaken, for they continued, monopolizing the entire evening to the exclusion of addresses, solos, and recitations. On another occasion, at a Sunday-school of which I was then Superintendent, I had to leave our meeting for a short time to give an address at another meeting. When I returned I found our own meeting in full swing at "kissing games." Being much opposed to these things I felt it my duty to exercise what authority I possessed, and therefore put a stop to them at once. But the consequence was that we lost a considerable number of teachers and scholars, who said in leaving: "If we cannot have 'social games' at this school we can have them at another." I know of a poor minister who lost his pastorate for attacking one of these cherished institutions. If you were to insert the names of all the Sunday-schools in which these kissing games have been witnessed you would be one huge catalog of them. I could myself furnish a large list.

"H. G." who gives his address as "37 Medhurst road, Grove road, Bow E." further says: "I have seen these games practiced at the Sunday-school soirées. I have seen the youths and girls arrange themselves into different couples, and an order is given from the 'fugleman' to 'prepare,' 'present arms,' 'fire a volley,' at which the couples kiss until a fresh order is given 'to select other partners.'" A "Schoolmaster" of Birmingham, who was inclined to look upon the original charge as a huge joke, says he was surprised to hear from his own maid servant that at the Sunday-school she attended, "We often play those games." But she denied that she had ever seen the men kneel to "fire the volleys." On the other side, a great many Sunday-school teachers and superintendents deny that the practices are carried on at all, and so the fight goes on.

The most interesting result of the discussion, however, is the *Daily Telegraph's* own editorial, which defends kissing as a peculiarly English tradition, and which was held in high esteem in the days of Elizabeth. Grasmus, in one of his letters to Faustus, tells him "that if he could realize some of the pleasant customs of Britain he would hasten thither with the speed of Mercury to enjoy the obliging kindness of our English lasses with heavenly faces. Wherever you go there is nothing but kisses, and if you, Faustus, had but tasted them, on my honor, you would wish to reside here not for ten years only, but for your life." "It is," remarks the *Daily Telegraph*, "this practice of our Elizabethan ancestors—not to be imitated, at least not with impunity, among the most modern revival—which necessitated the use of 'kissing comfits,' sugared and perfumed to add fragrance to the breath, and, as a matter of course, referred to by Shakspeare, the all-reflecting mirror of his time."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[THE TRIBUNE will not decide bets. It will not notice anonymous communications nor return rejected manuscripts.]

Thursday.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What day of the week was Dec. 2, 1875?
READER.

No.

CHICAGO, March 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can a voter who is not registered vote at any primary election which is held under the provisions of the Crawford law?
R. E. BURKE.
No. 849 East Division street.

Coinage of Silver Three-Cent Pieces.

HENRY, Ill., March 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To aid the schoolma'ams please tell us when the three-cent piece was first coined, and of what metal; also the nickel five-cent piece.
INQUIRER.

[Three-cent pieces were first coined from silver in 1851, and the nickel five-cent pieces in 1866.]

Ocean Routes.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why is the fall route from England to the United States farther north than the spring route?
STUDENT.

[The spring route is farther south in order to avoid icebergs. In the fall, there being no danger of icebergs, the route is laid more direct and therefore farther to the north.]

Examinations for West Point.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper what branches of study are comprised in the examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy.
CONSTANT READER.

[Reading, writing from dictation, arithmetic, geography, United States history, grammar, and spelling.]

Illinois' Vote for Governor.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your answers to correspondents please give us the total vote for Oglesby, also for Harrison in the State, and the total vote for each in Cook County at last election for Governor, and very much oblige.
S. W. P. & Co.

[The American Almanac gives it: In the State, Oglesby, 334,222; Harrison, 319,599. In Cook County, Oglesby, 65,130; Harrison, 65,233.]

John H. Kimball of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., writes, May 20, 1885, that he was suffering with rheumatic fever, and had constipation so bad that many times he went twelve days without an evacuation. Given up by physicians, he as a last resort took Brandreth's Pills, two every night for seven weeks. Now he is an entirely well man, and never uses any other medicine for himself or family. He will answer any inquiries.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Whiskey a Medicine.

It is established and unquestioned upon the highest medical authority that pure, unadulterated whiskey is the recognized and accepted standard of treatment in the cure of disease, and that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only pure article manufactured.

PROF. WM. B. CARPENTER, M. D., F. R. S., F. S. G., Examiner in Physiology, University of London; Prof. Med. Juris. University College, says: "To put alcohol aside would be equivalent to denying our right to employ any substance whatever as a medicine—a doctrine that would deprive us of all the medicine in the pharmacopœia."

PROF. H. C. WOOD, Prof. of Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, says: "In phthisis (consumption) and its congener (scrofulosis) scrofula there can be no doubt as to the great value of alcohol."

PROF. AUSTIN FLINT, Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., says: "The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century."

PROF. JOS. PARRISH, Author of "Alcoholic Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint," Burlington, N. J., says: "We know that alcohol will steady the heart, slow the pulse, warm the skin, calm excitement, and we ought to use it."

PROF. M. G. GREENFIELD, M. D., Author of "Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse," (Appleton's Health Primers), says: "It is idle to ignore the results of experience with alcohol in disease. An intelligent comprehension of its action will have greater influence in promoting temperance than adhesion to a dogma."

PROF. JOHN GARDNER, an eminent London physician, says: "The advocates of total abstinence signally fail to produce evidence in support of their opinion, that all stimulants are inimical to health and longevity. Science, common sense, Holy Scriptures, and all experience testify to the benefits to be derived."

PROF. WILLIARD H. MORSE, Westfield, N. J., says in his "Notes on Amylism as a Factor in Diseases of the Cerebral Convulsions": "Putting Preference upon malt, I submit that whiskey from malt is the whiskey to be preferred."

PROF. ALBERT E. MENKE, D. Sc., F. C. S., F. I. C., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Kentucky State College, late Chemist Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey: "It is peculiarly fitted for medicinal or any other purpose where a carefully prepared and unadulterated whiskey is required."

The Western Medical Reporter, a monthly epitome of Medical Progress, Dr. J. E. HARPER, A. M., M. D., publisher, Chicago, Ill., says: "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is meeting with special favor by many physicians. When an alcoholic stimulant is needed for the sick and convalescent, this famous malt whiskey should be given."

For sale by Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold only in sealed bottles, and none genuine except such as bear our trade-mark label of the old chemist, and the name of company blown in bottle.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

P. SCHERER CO., 146 State street, Chicago, Ill., Western Selling Agents.

BAKER'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA.
DELICIOUS.....NOURISHING.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Costing Less than One Cent a Cup.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

UNION FOLDING BED,
The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

WE EXTEND
A Cordial Invitation
TO ALL
To visit our NEW and SPACIOUS
WAREROOMS,
Stocked with the choicest line of
FURNITURE
Ever Displayed.
Prices Are the Lowest Ever Offered.
We allow no one, at any time, to offer greater advantages in
ASSORTMENT, QUALITY, Or PRICE.
SPIEGEL & CO.
249 & 251 State-st.

W. H. Brown & Bro.,
92 State-st.,
WILL
REOPEN
SATURDAY, March 27th, with an entire new stock of
BOOTS & SHOES,
All goods damaged by the late fire having been disposed of west of the Mississippi.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.
PLATING AND ELECTRO-BRONZING.
95 Ohio St.

Genesee Street Branch of Buffalo Trunk Sewer.
PROPOSALS FOR WORK.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, No. 44 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y., for executing the work hereunder mentioned, the same being the construction of the Genesee Street Branch of the Buffalo Trunk Sewer, until 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1886, and opened immediately thereafter. The work to be done is the construction of a trunk sewer in Genesee street, from the Erie Canal to Herman street, and all its appurtenances as indicated by the plans and specifications.
Total length of the sewer about 11,950 feet; the diameter ranging from 4 to 7 feet. The estimated quantity of brick to be laid is about 4,500,000.
Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the office above stated.
Dated March 16, 1886.
The Board of Sewer Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, per D. C. BEARD, Chairman.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre. Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st., N. Y.
ST. LAURENT, De Joinville, Wednesday, March 24, 9 a m
AMERIQUE, Santelli.....Wednesday, March 31, 2 p m
NORMANDIE, De Kersabiec.....Wed., April 7, 7 a m
CANADA, Padel.....Wednesday, April 14, 1 p m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $120, $130, $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage from New York to Havre, $25; steerage from New York to Paris, $38, including wine, bedding, & utensils.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New York.
MORTENSEN, JOHNSTON & CO., General Western Passenger Agents, 101 Clark-st. W. H. HENNER, Agent, 71 Clark-st.; CHARLES HENROTIN, 92 Washington-st., Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 62 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast Express steamers of this company sail every Wednesday, landing passengers in Southampton in less than eight days from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers. Beginning in May fast Express steamers will also leave New York on Saturdays for Cherbourg, France, landing passengers for Paris. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbadoes, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. ADVANCE, Wednesday, March 24 | At noon from Robinson's Dock, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn. FINANCE...Saturday, April 3 | Piers, Brooklyn. From Newport News, Va., three days later.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 88 Broad-st., New York.
B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $50 and $60, according to location of state-room. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN J. MCFADDEN, 360 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 55 Broadway, New York.

GUION LINE
ALASKA, ARIZONA, WYOMING, WISCONSIN, AND NEVADA. Sailing Tuesdays from New York for Liverpool. Cabin rates from $50 to $100. Intermediate, $30.
CHAMER & CO., General Agents.
90 La Salle-st.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.
Tourist Tickets for individual travelers to and in all parts of Europe, in connection with any line of steamers. Special Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July. Programmes by mail.
THOS. COOK & SON, 105 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under Management of.....J. M. HILL
JOHN S. McCONNELL.....Acting Manager
Last Week and Final Representations of
GERMAN OPERA
By the GRAND COMPANY,
From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.
SECOND SUPERB PRODUCTION QUEEN OF SHEBA,
TONIGHT, Wednesday, March 24, Goldmark's Spectacular Opera,
QUEEN OF SHEBA, King Solomon.....Herr Robinson
Queen of Sheba...Fr. Kraemer-Wiedl
Sulamith.....Fr. Seidl-Krauss
Astaroth.....Fr. Goldsticker
Assad.....Herr Alvary
High Priest.....Herr Fischer
Baal Hanan.....Herr Sanger
Herr Neuendorff.....Musical Director
Stage Director.....Herr Habelmann
Especial Scenery! New Costumes! Gorgeous Effects!
Thursday Evening, March 25.....Tannhauser
Saturday Matinee, Saturday Night, March 27,
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Popular prices—$2.50 to 75c. Admission $1 to 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last Nights of the Great Novelty,
THE JUVENILE MIKADO CO.
The Funniest Ko-Ko, the Cunningest Yum-Yum, and a Cast and Chorus of FIFTY CHILDREN.
FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—ROBT L. DOWNING in his new play, VAUTOUR The Exile.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
Next week Special Engagement of America's Tragic Actor,
ROBERT L. DOWNING, ROBERT L. DOWNING,
In the first production in Chicago of D'Ennery's great five-act drama,
VAUTOUR THE EXILE.
A distinguished and powerful company. Special scenery of magnificent description. The fashionable engagement.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark-st., near Madison.
WEEK OF MONDAY, MARCH 22.
The Russian Cavalry Charger, Mane and Tail 19 Feet Long.
Spanish Merino Manatees. Bearded Princess. Elastic Skin Boy. In the Theatre, THE MIKADO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week of Monday, March 22.
FANNIE MILLS' BIG FEET.
Her intended husband will sit by her side. Marriage license procured and ceremony to take place at end of the week.
Zeltner & Chrisdies' Pantomime Co.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.
Matinee Today at 2 p. m. Tonight at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
KIRALFY BROS.'
Splendid production.
BLACK CROOK.
The Charming MIKADO BALLET. The HERBERTS. The TISSOTS. The MIGNANIS. Grand Ballet and Amazonian Maneuvres.
March 29—W. S. Gilbert's ENGAGED.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Enthusiastic Welcome to the Old Favorites.
The Funniest of Them All.
THE "SPARKS" CO.
In the greatest of all successes,
A BUNCH OF KEYS; or, THE HOTEL.
(By CHARLES H. HOYT.)
Marietta Sparks, Eugene Canfield, W. C. Crosbie, and THE ORIGINAL CAST.
Brighter, Better, and Funnier than ever.
Sunday, March 28—The popular young actor, JAS. O'NEILL, in "MONTE CRISTO."

THE GRAND
OPERA-HOUSE. J. A. HAMLIN, Lessee and Manager
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK TODAY.
No mistake, it is a Positive Success.
Tom, Dick, and Harry
By the Irresistible Fun-Makers,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS
Has completely captured the city.
T., D., and H. every night this week and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
At 3 O'Clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday, March 24th and 26th,
TWO GRAND PIANO CONCERTS.
WM. H. SHERWOOD
Of Boston, assisted by
MISS GRACE HILTZ, Soprano,
MR. CHAS. A. KNORR, Tenor,
MR. CHAS. W. DODGE, Pianist.
Popular Prices—Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Programs and Tickets obtained at Lewis, Newell & Gibbs', 148 and 150 Wabash-av.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
UNO, THE ENCHANTRESS.
Queen's Own Comedy Company and Burlesque Combination.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
(Between State and Dearborn.)
CHICAGO HOME OPERA CO.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. IN MIKADO! TONIGHT AT 25 & 50c!
Seats secured six days in advance.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Afternoon at 2. Tonight at 8.
"Full of Life and Laughter."
NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Mr. J. J. Dowling, Miss Sadie Hasson, and their Brilliant Comedy Company.
Monday—Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, as Tom Badger, in STREETS OF NEW YORK.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Ladies' Matinee Today at 2.
Annie Pixley as M'liss.
New Songs. New Medleys. New Scenery.
Monday—"The Devil's Auction."

STANDARD THEATRE.
Ladies' and Children's Matinee Today at 2.
F. C. BANGS in "THE SILVER KING."
Next Week—ALICE HARRISON in "Hot Water."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SIDNEY WOOLLETT
will recite
TOMORROW NIGHT ENOCH ARDEN.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MR. SIDNEY WOOLLETT
POETIC RECITALS.
March 25 at 8 o'clock. ENOCH ARDEN. April 1 at 8 o'clock, PASSING OF ARTHUR. Tickets 50c., 75c., and $1.00, according to location. For sale at Box-Office of hall and Brentano's, and at Chicago Opera-House Conservatory, where programs can be obtained.
SAMUEL KAYSER, Manager.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, ARTHUR REHAN'S Company of Comedians in Augustin Daly's Great Comedy Success,
"A NIGHT OFF."
All the old favorites in the cast.
Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next Week—"THE SILVER KING."

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE
Grandest of Mountain Scenery. Historically Correct Battle Panorama. Its superiority acknowledged by the entire press and thousands of delighted visitors.
Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Panorama-place.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

PANORAMA OF
SHILOH.
Gen. Grant's greatest battle. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

A FLORIDA HOME FOR 40c.
A WARRANTY DEED for a 25x102 ft. Building Lot at ST. ANDREWS BAY, FLA., will be sent by prepaid mail to each of the first 100 applicants who remits only 40c to pay for acknowledging deed by Notary Public. Write name plainly and in full so that deed will be correct. A quick order insures choice lot. This great offer is for the purpose of starting a Local Colony in your community. A good salary paid for your services in addition to this Free Lot. We pay all taxes for two years. Lots are selling at the Bay for from $25 to $300. With deed will be sent pamphlets to distribute. Address ST. ANDREWS BAY RAILROAD & LAND CO., 227 Main street, Cincinnati, O., or St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
☞ Deed can be executed more promptly if you address the Cincinnati office.

THE LUCKY NUMBER.
7
BIG BARGAINS
WE
"HURL OUT."
HERE THEY GO.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Extra Heavy, full 24 inches wide, satin finish, good value at $1.75,
Only $1.00 yd.
Camel's Hair Homespun,
Double width, latest shades of brown and gray mixtures, worth $1.00, for HALF PRICE,
50c yard.
FOULARD CAMBRICS
Choice colors and patterns, regular price 12½c, TODAY for
8c yard.
Unlaundried Shirts,
Wagon load, cheap at 75c—Take Them,
44c each.
ORIENTAL LACE,
Good widths, sold at 15c yard, "GET IT NOW,"
8c yard.
MICHIGAN AVENUE
LACE CURTAIN,
"Grecian Patterns," 4 yds. long, 1¼ yds. wide, heavy border, ELEGANT APPEARANCE, cheap at $5.00, offering at
$2.65 pair.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet,
Choice Patterns—CAR LOAD,
50c yard.
See Our Great Carpet Room.
OVERFLOWING CROWDS
Taking advantage of our
DRIVING SALE.
Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.,
SOUTH OF MADISON.
Leaders of Low Prices for Reliable Goods.
Mail Orders promptly attended to.

RELIABLE PIANOS.
Hazelton, Hardman, Everett.
All Styles at Lowest Prices,
For Cash or Easy Time Payments.
Tuning and Repairing by Competent Workmen ONLY.
OLD PIANOS MADE LIKE NEW.
ROOT & SONS' Music Company,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.
E. V. CHURCH, Manager.
Telephone, 5712.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Lesaman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 5038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogan, Druggists.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 3401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—Wilson Young, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Hale Bliss, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 529, cor Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

CANAL-ST., South, 594, corner Fourteenth—Merz Bros., Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. Trie, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 623, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 376, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. A. Mofiett, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wishnatz, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 579, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 886, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. Trne, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1003, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—GEO. S. Miller & CO., Druggists.
MAXWELL-ST., 289, corner Jefferson—Merz Bros. Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, [illegible].
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1216, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Seithness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 432—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 1395, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., North, 930, cor. Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
LARRABEE-ST., 875, cor. Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 792—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-office and Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 792—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK WITH $25 AND SIX checks made to John Macomb: liberal reward paid by JOHN MACOMB, 61 and 63 Third-av.

LOST—ALLIGATOR-SKIN PURSE ON CHICAGO-AV., Clark, Ohio, or State-st. Reward will be paid on return to 351 East Chicago-av., Flat 9.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED druggist; competent. W 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT office man; will pay $20 to any one getting me a satisfactory position. Address W 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR writing 4 to 6 hours per day; terms reasonable. Address V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; rapid operator on No. 2 Remington typewriter. Good references. Satisfaction guaranteed. O M 90, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, WITH chance for advancement—By reliable boy of 16. Can give references. Address V 54, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; aged 24 years. Best city references. Address V 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. Reference from last employer. Address W 24, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF trust by an experienced business-man. Ample reference for character and responsibility. Surety for faithful performance of duty. Address V 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEDICAL student as nurse during the summer vacation. Address MEDICAL STUDENT, 18 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Frenchman in first-class private family as waiter; single; can be seen; first-class references. Address V 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 28 as manager or some position of trust where ability and integrity would be appreciated. References. Address P 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS man with good references as steward or manager of a hotel or restaurant. Address C 8, 251 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man as janitor, or man and wife; full charge of and trustworthy; office-building or place of trust where honesty, sobriety, and integrity are indispensable. First-class city references. W 21, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING or general work in private boarding-house. Good reference. V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron. References. Call at 2113 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD girls, one as cook and laundress and the other as second girl. Best of references given. Please call at No. 36 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTY, willing girl for light second work and sewing, or nurse. Reference. 2316 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL for second or general housework; small family. Call at 391 Twenty seventh-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERman girl in a nice private family. Call at 379 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl, steady and reliable, to do general housework; safe family on South Side preferred. 22 South Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 SECOND-girl and waitress. Have 2 years' references from last place. 19 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE girl in a small family. Please call at present employer's, 3401 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK or light housework by a respectable girl. Call for two days at 4083 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class girls, one as cook and laundress and the other as second girl or to do general housework. Call at 39 East Huron-st., corner La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH-ly competent Swedish girl as laundress or second girl. References furnished. North Side preferred. Mrs. G. MYGUISH, 417 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE girl as cook and laundress. Good reference. Address H K 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work by a good ready girl. Can give good references. Address H K 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE girl to cook in a private family. Call at 2241 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl for general work in a small family. Reference. Call at 3321 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK. Best references. Call at 35 Pearson-st.

**DRESSMAKER

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
House and grounds northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.
House in perfect order, with all modern improvements; also good barn.
Will rent the premises to a good tenant for term of years.
Inquire of Agent United States Exp. Co., 87 and 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
2342 Prairie-av., 12-room stone front.
3735 Johnson-place, 10-room brick.
2136 Indiana-av., 10-room house.
1807 Indiana-av., 12-room stone front.
2419 South Park-av., 11-room stone front.
3509 Michigan-av., 7-room flat.
10 Sixteenth-st., 16-room brick, furnished or unfurnished. A. D. HYDE,
10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—436 WABASH-AV., CORNER Peck-court, a large 2-story and basement brick suitable for boarding-house; will lease to responsible party for 3 years; possession April 1.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO.,
Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, 9-room house; kitchen and dining-room on first floor; $75 per month; convenient to Illinois Central trains. 3005 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—3006 LAKE PARK-AV.; A DESIRABLE modern house to small family; ready in April. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1320 MICHIGAN-AV., FRAME house, 8 rooms; rent $50. Apply to BRANDT & HOFFMANS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3342 WABASH-AV.—LARGE house, 14 rooms, and large 2-story brick barn; elegant location. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—3224 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and basement, 10 rooms, modern improvements; will rent furnished or unfurnished. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; large yard and stable. 2620 Calumet-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—$60, $65, $70—NEW MODERN 10-room bricks, elegantly papered; in perfect order; dining-room and kitchen first floor; 530 Oakewood-boulevard; near cars. Owner, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2332 MICHIGAN-av., a 3-story and basement brick house; $70 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—$25—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 127A Thirty-fifth-st.; go see it; possession at once.

TO RENT—3413 WABASH-AV.—10-ROOM stone-front; fine order; immediate possession. Key at 3407.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1886:
$17—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, 1167 Grenshaw-st.
$17—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, 1187 Grenshaw-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, 1169 West Taylor-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, 1141 West Taylor-st.
$15—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, 1174 West Taylor-st.
$25—3-story brick, 10 rooms, 1162 West Taylor-st.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER Winchester-av.; now ready for good tenant; new modern brick dwelling; 12 rooms; first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s, Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—929 AND 943 MONROE-ST.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience; are in excellent repair and will be kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE 857 West Adams-st., near Leavitt; all modern improvements; at $37 per month. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—11 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE Union Park, 10 or 14 room dwelling, $65; 766 Adams, corner Seeley, a 7-room brick, $40; 432 Irving-place, 7-room brick, $20. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 13, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—271 ASHLAND-AV., FINE brown-stone 14-room brick house. H. C. HOYT, Room 9, 159 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NORTHWEST CORNER OF La Salle-av. and Division-st., 7-two-story and basement houses with extension; ten rooms, laundry, bath-room, two dressing-rooms, and all modern conveniences; furniture for sale, all or any part. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-room brick house, 313 Orchard-st., near Garfield-av.; genteel neighborhood; nice house; $35 per month. See it. Address OWNER, 625 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, No. 307 Webster-av., 10 rooms; barn; lot 32 feet front. SCOTT & GAGE,
48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—332 EAST CHICAGO-AV., THREE-story and basement stone-front. D. E. BARNARD, Room 72 Reaper Block, 67 Clark-st.

TO RENT—527 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEVEN rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, large stable and yard, near the lake-shore drive. References required. Address M 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—164 HOWE-ST., A 10-ROOM brick, in perfect repair, large lot, brick barn; $45 from April 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. from May 1. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1—NICE EIGHT-room house, 75 North State-st. Inquire of THOMAS MACKIN, 276 East Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., Main floor 57 Dearborn-st:
Michigan-av., 2729, two-story, 10-room frame house; good repair.
Staunton-av., 3002, 10-room brick.
Indiana-av., 2845, 10-room brick.
Prairie-av., 3018, 12-room brick.
Douglas-av., 19, 12-room brick.
WEST SIDE.
Irving-place, 392, 9-room brick.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—HOMES IN Downer's Grove, 4 to 10 rooms; bargains; nearly 200 feet above the lake; natural grove, pure air, and mineral water. Moore's Real-Estate Agency,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK—I HAVE two or three desirable 8 to 10 room houses 10 to 15 minutes' walk from depot; one with good stable at $10 per month; monthly railroad fare $7.45, two rides per day. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 4805 INDIANA-AV., two-story and basement. Apply to D. E. BARNARD, 72 Reaper Block, or 30 Barnard, on premises.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 9 and 11 Forty-third-st., near I. C. trains. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON, NEAR STATION—Elegant house, large grounds, 300x150; barn, shrubbery, etc.; water and sewer; $50.
BARNARD & CALKINS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, house on lake shore, with barn and large lot. Address W 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE most desirable houses in Evanston for six months from May 1 next; good barn; price $125 per month. W 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT IRVING HARK, HANDsome 9-room house, convenient to depot; large grounds, fruit in abundance, 25 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 5c; rent $55 per month. Call at or address 37 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOME OF 10 ROOMS, CELLAR, barn, and large lot near Forty-third-st. Station, Hyde Park. Apply 220 La Salle-st., in basement.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS, bath, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, window and door screens; hall gas-fixtured and water-tax paid; a janitor will remove ashes and garbage and keep everything in order. These flats are in the handsome block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., very near to the cable-cars and Illinois Central 10-minute trains; $25 and $30. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block, or janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT 10-room brick house, 313 Orchard-st., near Garfield-av.; genteel neighborhood; nice house; $35 per month. See it. Address OWNER, 625 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, No. 307 Webster-av., 10 rooms; barn; lot 32 feet front. SCOTT & GAGE,
48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—332 EAST CHICAGO-AV., THREE-story and basement stone-front. D. E. BARNARD, Room 72 Reaper Block, 67 Clark-st.

TO RENT—527 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEVEN rooms. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, large stable and yard, near the lake-shore drive. References required. Address M 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—164 HOWE-ST., A 10-ROOM brick, in perfect repair, large lot, brick barn; $45 from April 1. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. from May 1. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1—NICE EIGHT-room house, 75 North State-st. Inquire of THOMAS MACKIN, 276 East Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., Main floor 57 Dearborn-st:
Michigan-av., 2729, two-story, 10-room frame house; good repair.
Staunton-av., 3002, 10-room brick.
Indiana-av., 2845, 10-room brick.
Prairie-av., 3018, 12-room brick.
Douglas-av., 19, 12-room brick.
WEST SIDE.
Irving-place, 392, 9-room brick.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—HOMES IN Downer's Grove, 4 to 10 rooms; bargains; nearly 200 feet above the lake; natural grove, pure air, and mineral water. Moore's Real-Estate Agency,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

TO RENT—HIGHLAND PARK—I HAVE two or three desirable 8 to 10 room houses 10 to 15 minutes' walk from depot; one with good stable at $10 per month; monthly railroad fare $7.45, two rides per day. F. P. HAWKINS, 90 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 4805 INDIANA-AV., two-story and basement. Apply to D. E. BARNARD, 72 Reaper Block, or 30 Barnard, on premises.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 9 and 11 Forty-third-st., near I. C. trains. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON, NEAR STATION—Elegant house, large grounds, 300x150; barn, shrubbery, etc.; water and sewer; $50.
BARNARD & CALKINS.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, house on lake shore, with barn and large lot. Address W 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE most desirable houses in Evanston for six months from May 1 next; good barn; price $125 per month. W 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT IRVING HARK, HANDsome 9-room house, convenient to depot; large grounds, fruit in abundance, 25 minutes from Wells-st. depot; fare 5c; rent $55 per month. Call at or address 37 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOME OF 10 ROOMS, CELLAR, barn, and large lot near Forty-third-st. Station, Hyde Park. Apply 220 La Salle-st., in basement.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1886:
One flat 497 South Western-av., $10.
One flat 499 South Western-av., $12.
One flat 1155 Grenshaw-st., $11.
One flat 1173 Grenshaw-st., $12.
One flat 1165 Fillmore-st., $11.
One flat, 6 rooms, 1142 Harvard-st., $12.
One flat 1184 Harvard-st., $10.
Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

TO RENT—$35—THE FINEST 7-ROOM FLAT in Chicago; new; perfect order. 765 West Harrison-st. Inquire in drug store, 750 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts., best place in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MARSHFIELD-AV., NEAR HARrison-st., elegant new flats, 7 and 8 rooms, all conveniences; $40.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1 PARK-AV., IN ENGLEside, 8-room flat, $42; others $8 to $25. HULL, 614 Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to
JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—APRIL 1, FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, 361 Hudson-av., 2 blocks from park entrance, large lot, $27.50.
First flat, 6 rooms, very light, $25.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed—An elegant flat in the Hotel Marquette, 85 Rush-st. Also to J. W. HOWELL, 522 Opera-House Block, 110 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, COMPLETE for housekeeping. 7 Carl-st., between La Salle-av. and Wells-st.

TO RENT—GARFIELD-AV. AND ORCHARD-st.—5 flats, all first and second floors; convenient, new, and light; rent from $20 to $40; possession May 1. Also 2 new 8-room brick houses. J. W. HOWELL, 522, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 6-ROOM FLAT, WITH gas fixtures, 188 Erie-st., $30.
D. J. GALLERY, Room 14, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, IN THE MARQUETTE, Rush and Ohio-sts., two very desirable flats, 8 rooms, south and west exposure; oak floors and woodwork; every convenience. J. W. HOWELL, Room 522, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER flat of 7 rooms, No. 30 Walton-place; finished in hardwood; laundry in basement; rent, $55 per month. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN BUILDing on southeast corner Erie and State-sts. Apply to janitor or W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT NO. 333 OHIO-st., near Rush; steam heat; south front; rent $55. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 522.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—192 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTly furnished rooms, en suite, fronting the lake. Inquire at elevator, Flat B.

TO RENT—40 ROOMS IN MARBLE-FRONT block (84, James Block), 126 Clark-st.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS 520 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, 12 rooms. R. LANCASTER & SON, 123 La Salle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—3865 ELLIS-AV.—TWO ROOMS, second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also two rooms, top floor; immediate possession.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor. 10 Peck-court, corner Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT PARLORS IN Flat 12, Beaurivage, Michigan-av.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV., NICELY-FURnished rooms to gentlemen; private family.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for two gents; all conveniences; no moving. 425 Oak-st.

TO RENT—TEN ROOMS (BASEMENT AND parlor floor) 46 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, rent low. Inquire in the forenoon at 46 Wisconsin-st., up-stairs.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences. 51 South Ann-st., third flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—Light housekeeping. 73 Centre-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; modern improvements. 6 South Ada-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—
32 and 28 River-st.,
Single or together.
Five stories and basement, with elevators.
Apply to
J. J. G. SHERMAN,
79 Clark-st., Room 10, or
ROGERS & CO.,
90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—
Thirty-first-st., corner South Park-av., 2 stores in the new McLennan Block; 45 flats above.
River-st., 9, 11, 13, and 15, 6 stories and basement.
Dearborn-st., 57, 3 floors; good for light manufacturing.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & Co.,
57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE HANDSOME block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., a fancy grocery with a fine meat market, a fine shoe store, a dry-goods and notion store, a good merchant tailor could not find a better business center for any of these.
A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 82 Dearborn-st.
Store and basement No. 231 Wabash-av.
Store No. 6 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet.
Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement; good vault. Also second-story room, 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1886:
Stores—Nos. 155 and 157 East Van Buren-st.
Basements—155-159 East Van Buren-st.
Inquire at 153 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES on Cottage Grove-av.; splendid location for hardware and plumber; low rent to responsible parties. Address M 765, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SEVEN-STORY BUILDING, 318 Dearborn-st.; part or all.
H. ZEARING, Room 59 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 96 LAKE-ST., AT N. W. corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., in Commercial Hotel Building.
W. H. WOOD,
40 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 250 AUSTIN-AV.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND basement 20x70; State-st., near Van Buren, fronting east; rent $175 per month. O 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE FOR MILLInery or ladies' goods; on State-st., near Jackson; other half will be occupied by glove business. Inquire 250 State-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 219 Thirty-first-st.; possession now or May 1. Call on or address J. S. VREDENBURGH, Treasurer, corner Lock and Cologne-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORES—81 TO 87 WEST LAKE-st., east of Canal, opposite Jones & Laughlin's, first floor and basements; lease given for one or two years from May 1, 1886. Apply to
T. W. WADSWORTH, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—263 AND 265 WABASH-AV.—Entire building, five stories and basement, 56x160 to wide alley; steam heat; immediate possession.
T. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FINE MANUFACTURING BUILDing, 9, 11, 13, and 15 River-st., six stories and basement, 62x100 feet; good for any business; moderate rent. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORES 3526, 3734, AND 3738 State-st.; rent $25. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE NORTHWEST CORNER of Loomis and Van Buren-sts.; this will be changed into a store and be ready to rent on or before May 1; finest location for drug-store on West Side. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—
88 and 90 Lake-st., store and basement, 40x80 feet.
67 Washington-st., store and basement.
123 Adams-st., store and basement.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—LARGE store, 1095 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$13—Second floor, front, 1095 West Madison-st.
$10—First floor, rear, 1095 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS,
STORES AND LOFTS,
for business or manufacturing purposes, in all parts of the city.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—BEFORE RENTING SEE THOSE large stores, 73 feet deep, dry cellar under the whole store and 2-story brick barn: hardware, dry goods, grocery and meat-market etc., etc. Particulars, C. E. BROWN, 178 East Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE 55 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington; 2-story and basement. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—16 FOURTH-AV., NEAR JACKson-st. If you want a 2-story and basement building, 25x85, plate glass front, perfect light to the basement, call at the premises from 10 to 1 p. m.

TO RENT—STORE 212 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., next to Bristol Hotel, between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; finest and lightest store on street; light on three sides. Apply at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE FOLLOWING desirable buildings:
Lakeside Building, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.
Japanese Building, southeast corner of State and Jackson; offices $25 to $50 a month.
Quinlan Building, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.; offices $15 to $75 a month.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite; every convenience. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE city, either for office purposes or light commercial business; parties desirous of securing rooms should examine. McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT — CHAMBERS BUILDING, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st., elegant offices, 2 elevators, steam heat; one whole floor if desired.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—FOR COMMERCIAL USES AND offices, spacious rooms in fireproof building on northwest corner La Salle and Madison-sts., known as "La Salle Block."

TO RENT—OFFICES IN "C. L. JENKS' Building," adjoining Open Board of Trade on Van Buren-st., now ready. Better offices for less money than can be had elsewhere in the new Board of Trade district. Inquire on premises of
C. L. JENKS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT OFFICES, second floor, 94 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 4.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS AND MANUFACturers attention—Southeast corner Clark and Van Buren-sts., 102x100 feet, second and third floors; will divide to suit tenant; steam elevator, power, and heat.
140-146 Monroe-st., Taylor Building, 3 floors, 20x80 feet, 45x90 feet, 45x180 feet; steam power, heat, passenger and freight elevator.
E. W. WESTFALL,
123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FIRST FLOOR, 100x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ONE BASEMENT AND ONE flat. All modern conveniences. No. 2945 South Park-av.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—57 MICHIGAN-AV., VERY DEsirable 4-story and basement store building. Apply to C. FURST, 106 Fifth-av., Room 10, or J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—MARRIED COUPLE CAN HAVE use of furnished apartments for board of owner, lady. W 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square feet; fourth floor, 12,000 square feet. Fine light and reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 88 to 94 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—NO. 172 EAST MADISON-ST.—Fourth floor, 30x180, well lighted, for light manufacturing; rent $700; elevator and water-closet.

TO RENT—A LONG LIST OF PROPERTY from a $15 flat to a $100 house. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st., Lincoln Park Agency.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, stores—West Side—For to supply the large demand we are already having. Owners desiring good tenants the coming year will let us hear from them. We make West Side property a specialty.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Halsted and Washington.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-paying tenant, house of 9 or 10 rooms; must be east of Leavitt-st., west of Loomis, south of Lake, and north of Harrison; from April 15 or May 1. Address V 56, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — 3 OR 4 UNFURnished rooms north of Thirteenth-st. Z 88 Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FURNISHED room, with or without board, in private family, South Side. Address J. T. EDWARDS, 99 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 1 FOUR or five room flat on West Side in respectable neighborhood; state lowest price to prompt tenant. Address V 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE between Twenty-fifth and Forty-third-sts., convenient to I. C. R. R.; rent about $40. State location and price. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FAMILY OF 3 adults desire 4 or 5 rooms for light housekeeping with private family on West Side; must be first-class in all respects; or will take charge of furnished house for parties desiring to go abroad. Address W 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MANUFACTURING building or lofts, with or without immediate possession or May 1. R 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIble party, for one or two years, a modern house, south of Thirty-first-st., convenient to C., R. R.; prince, $40 to $50 per month. 3757 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO floors or part of floor on Market, Franklin, Madison, Monroe, Lake, and State-sts. or Wabash-av.; immediate possession or May 1. Address R 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—APRIL 1—HOUSE of 7 to 10 rooms with barn. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY APRIL 1—7 TO 10 room house, with barn. Address W 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEW SMALL house, about 7 rooms, by young couple, no children, on improved street, bounded by Loomis, Oakley, Congress, Park-av.; furnished or unfurnished; must have all modern conveniences; state rent. Address W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; would like to pay part of rent in piano lessons; state price. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION about 15th of April, by good tenant, a small, well-built cottage, on line of Illinois Central Railway; rent not to exceed $15 or $20. Address C 731, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FURNISHED house where wealthy people decline housekeeping; owners could remain. W 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS house, suitable for keeping boarders; West Side preferred; would like to locate owner for part of rent. Address H 900, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE, 3 OR 4 floors and basement, about 25x125, or lofts with same amount of room, to use for storage, within one mile of Dearborn and Lake-sts.; rent to be low, with hydraulic elevator. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN of 34, one or two well-furnished rooms; lessons in Piano, English, German, and French in exchange. V 85, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 105 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, baggies, etc.; advance made. Telephone No. 837.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., own and occupy the large, dry, clean, and commodious warehouse exclusively for household storage, and offer increased facilities at much lower rates, adding the new feature of private compartments. Furniture packed and shipped. Advances on goods in storage when desired. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—T.: RECEIVED TOO LATE. Send word. S. P. B.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY: PLEASE GET IMportant letter immediately and reply today. Letter was posted late Friday night; you seem to have missed it.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—ALL CLASSES DETECTIVE business transacted; thoroughly; confidential. Address F. S. S., 136 North Wells-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT OF NINE rooms; everything complete for housekeeping; in one of the best North Side neighborhoods; ten minutes' walk from Court-House. References required. V 62, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, 26-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.

25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard; $700.
Apply to H. M. BOICE,
At office of Cutler, White & Boice, West and Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF IMproved property in all parts of the city; call for particulars.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—110 FEET, WITH FIVE-STORY brick; covers the whole ground; rent $5,250 per year; $50,000. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

This property is located in one of the most rapidly-growing portions of the West Side. Only about 20 minutes' ride to State and Madison-sts. Harrison-st. cars pass it, and it is convenient to the Ogden-av. or Van Buren-st. cars.
Low prices and easy terms.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—

The above property is centrally located, being within three-quarters of a mile of the new Board of Trade, within half mile of most of the freight depots; Harrison-st. cars pass it and it is accessible by five other lines of horse-cars. Prices low and terms easy.
J. W. HEDENBERG,
102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
Thirty-third-st., 7 lots near Ashland-av. at $550 each; easy terms.
Fifteenth-st., east of Douglas Park, 6 lots at $550 each.
Washtenaw-av., corner of Fifteenth-st., 11 lots at $600 each.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—382 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A two-story octagon-front brick residence; lot 24x126 feet; street cars before the door; hot and cold water and gas fixtures; interior grained in cherry; in complete order throughout; possession at once; price $5,250; terms $500 cash; balance $50 per month.
DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD LOTS ON OGDEN-av., east front, north of Taylor-st., $5,000. R. C. BUTZOW, 73 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement.—Here is one of the finest houses on Park-av., adjoining a $40,000 residence, good 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern, stone sidewalks in and outside of yard, lot 30x125. This a great bargain if sold soon; cost $13,000.

FOR SALE—290 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick house of 9 rooms and bath, all in good order. This property will be sold at a bargain.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN — NORTHEAST corner Walnut and Paulina-sts., large frame house on high basement; lot 25x100; complete abstract; title perfect; price $3,500. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE OF 7 rooms, near Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st.; good yard, woodshed, stormshed, water-closet, etc.; the best brick house in Chicago for $2,250; on easy terms
JOHN F. EWING, owner, 636 Thirteenth-place.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST. LOTS, NEAR Ogden-av.; these are the only desirable lots in the market between Ashland and Ogden-avs.
EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 505 WEST MONROE-ST., between Loomis and Laflin, 3-story and basement stone-front, 13 rooms; a first-class residence in every respect; lot 24x188; good brick barn; this choice property can be had much below its present cost.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARren-av., south front, frame, brick basement, two-story, 11 rooms, laundry, furnace, bathroom, and barn on alley; $5,500.
STRONG & BURGE, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST VAN BURENst., near Campbell-av., 85x156; $1,300 cash, including paving of street, which is to be done this spring. Apply to W. H. W., 58 and 60 West Adams-st., upstairs.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. M. BAKER, 125 DEARborn-st.:
GROVELAND-AV.—5 new and modern houses, from $7,000 to $10,000.
RHODES-AV.—7 new and modern houses, from $7,000 to $8,500.
VERNON-AV.—3 new and modern houses, from $7,000 to $10,000.
CALUMET-AV.—3 new and modern houses, from $8,000 to $12,000.
FOREST-AV.—4 new and modern houses, from $6,500 to $9,000.
INDIANA-AV.—2 new and modern houses, $7,500.

FOR SALE—BY WM. M. BAKER, 125 DEARborn-st.:
UNIMPROVED.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.,	$400
24 feet on Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.,	150
120 feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.,	720
25 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.	100
25 feet on Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.	100
66 feet on state-st., near Thirty-fifth-st.	165
35 feet on Grove

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

...Bank,
...yout'; Mer-
...t Corn Ex-
...), $200; H.
A. Seaverns,
H. H. Campbell,
Lorillard & Co.,
A. Shoyer & Co.,
Cobb & Adams, $25;
$25; Merriam, Collins &
$25; L. Gould & Co.,
...rter, $25; Geo. Bohmer &
...ings, $25; Henry C. Carver,
...Dowell & Co., $25; A. C. Brack-
..., $25; H. Rendtorff & Co., $25; D.
$25; Platt & Co., $25; John A. Toil-
Co., $25; Julius Rosenthal, $25; J. C.
...s & Co., $25; E. Frankenthal, $20; W. I.
...and, $20; employés, J. H. Abbott & Co.,
...1.

Further subscriptions may be sent to Henry Field, Treasurer, Commercial National Bank.

...re
...ouse
...plaint
...k in the
...s that he
...few weeks.
...s Lyon April 1.
...Pressman, living
...venue and Indiana
...re of F. F. Eggleston,
...st, yesterday morning.
...ator hatchway from the
... basement, falling on his
...the Central Station patrol
...eing removed to the County

...n letter has just been received here
...es a sad tale. A beautiful German girl
...ars ago married and had her fortune
... invested in Georgia bonds, sold at
...kfort-on-the-Main. Time ran along and
...n it came Georgia repudiation; then fol-
...wed sickness, and finally came insanity,
...rowing out of poverty and distress, and at last
death closed the scene. A family of orphan
children are left in beggary in consequence.

A. P. Downer of the Chicago Board of Trade failed about six years ago. His debts of some $15,000, owing to more than fifty creditors, are secured by real estate in Toledo which will net about 40 cents on the dollar, and perhaps more. It is held in trust by W. E. McHenry, who tried yesterday to get a meeting of the creditors to authorize him to sell for them, but it was attended by less than a dozen, which does not constitute a majority.

The Grant Monument Committee met yesterday afternoon and discussed the matter of getting bids for the bronze figure. It will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a circular to be sent to a number of artists requesting them to submit designs. As an inducement it is proposed to offer premiums of perhaps $500, $300, and $200. Another meeting will be held next week, when definit action will be taken.

Twelve boys whose ages range from 10 to 18 were sent over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Meech. They broke into a shop kept by Philip Bonte, at No. 111 Fifth avenue, securing a large number of knives, flasks, and opera-glasses. They were arrested in Joseph Palmer's restaurant on Fifth avenue and the property found in their possession. Palmer, who is said to be the trainer of the gang, was held over for receiving stolen property.

The Union Elevated Railway Company was incorporated Monday at Springfield, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The names of the incorporators should be some pledge of serious purpose. They are County Clerk Michael W. Ryan, United States Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, Assistant District-Attorney Chester A. Dawes, Edgar T. Paul, and Edward E. Swiney. They say there are no definit plans as yet beyond the attempt to establish the system of rapid transit wherever the right of way is available. A score of patents which they have secured will give them special advantages when once started.

James Barquet, an evil-looking negro giant, armed with a butcher-knife, attempted to beat his way to Joliet on a Rock Island train. He was put off three or four times, but each time jumped on just as the train was pulling out. At last he was corralled in the kitchen of the dining-car and kept a prisoner until Joliet was reached, when he was turned over to the police. He was brought back to the city, and yesterday Justice Meech sent him to the bridewell under a fine of $50. It is said that Barquet was lately released from the Kansas Penitentiary, where he served a sentence for murder.

Charles Wittig, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of U. O. R. M. of Illinois, had a hearing before Justice Kersten yesterday morning on the charge of embezzlement, and was held in $4,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury, being committed in default. His accounts were short $543, and an assessment was made on the members to cover the deficit. One of his bondsmen, however, Charles J. Westphal, paid over the amount, so the money collected will be refunded. Wittig will be vigorously prosecuted, as the funds he appropriated and spent in riotous living were intended for widows and orphans.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a middle-aged, neatly-dressed woman entered the Mayor's office, and, raising her arms above her head, began to utter the most piercing and unearthly yells. Mayor Harrison was not in his office at the time, and after a woman who happened to be present was almost frightened into hysterics and people began to frantically rush into the office from different parts of the City-Hall, a Central detail police officer appeared and removed the intruder to police headquarters, from where she was sent to the Harrison street police station and booked for disorderly conduct. She said that her name was Bridget Nanin and that she resided at No. 106 Miller street. She is evidently demented, the presumable cause being an overindulgence in whisky.

Matt Pinkerton yesterday arrested a fellow named Charles Stearn, alias C. H. Rosenfeld, for stealing a lot of leather from the fire-salvage store-rooms at the corner of Washington and Union streets. Stearn has been suspected for some time, and when run down by the detectives he "threw up both hands" and admitted his guilt, but implicated five others along with himself. The leather stolen was worth about $300, and was disposed of at surprisingly small figures. Two whole sides were bought from Stearn for $1.50, and the remaining sides were sold at places on Adams, Halsted, and Clinton streets for $3 apiece. Mr. Pinkerton says the prices for which the leather was offered should have put the purchasers on their guard, and that they ought to have known that the sales were "crooked." Stearn's real name is C. H. Rosenfeld, and his father is proprietor of a large grocery and liquor store at No. 218 Shawmut avenue, Boston. The prisoner seems to have been in disgrace with his family.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING ITEMS.

Eighty articles, found loose in the mails during the month of February, await identification at the office of Chief Clerk Pearson of the inquiry division. They include among other things one set of false teeth, one pair of corsets, one bottle of physic, one pair of garters, one set of bangs (blonde), one magnetic hair-curler, and a thousand and one other articles of utility and luxury too numerous to mention. If not reclaimed within a stated period they will be sent to the dead-letter office.

Chief of the Secret Service Pat Tyrrell yesterday received a description of a $5 United States Treasury note that has been discovered at the East. It is of the issue of 1880, B series, on paper thin, soft, unsized, and greasy, with no attempt to imitate the silk threads which are run through the genuine paper, and is generally of a poor appearance. It is thought to have been manufactured by the same parties who turned out the counterfeit $2 note some months ago.

MULKOWSKI'S DESPAIR.

Mr. Byam, the attorney for Mulkowski, applied to the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday for a supersedeas in behalf of his client. The near approach of the date set for his execution—Friday—has told upon the prisoner, and he is now morose and sullen. He raves and blasphemes at all who come near him, even the clergyman who has been attending him encountering such vituperation that he left in disgust. A watcher characterizes him as more like a hyena than a human being. His appetite is gone and he is giving himself up to a despair that only finds relief in blasphemous denunciation of everybody and everything.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Further Subscriptions Reported Since the Publication of the Last List.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society report the following subscriptions since the last publication:

and Sergt. Daniel Horan. Today's witnesses will include Justice Harry Hammer and Justice Prindiville.

The documentary evidence presented yesterday was of a most important character. The record of arrests kept at the Harrison Street Police Station when compared with the returns made to the Controller showed that a number of original sheets or dockets kept by the Justice had disappeared, and that by this means alone the city had been defrauded of not less than $4,000 within the last three years. Clingen's report for the month of July, 1885, which had been sent in to the Controller in proper form, had also disappeared, and the Controller's clerk, Mr. Hayes, who had charge thereof, asserted that Clingen had stolen it out of the Controller's office—or, at least, had borrowed it and then subsequently argued that it had been returned. It was also shown that both on the original sheets and on the record of arrests an acid of some sort had been used to erase the figures showing the fines in each case.

There is little doubt but that the grand jury will today find a true bill in all the cases presented by the prosecution. The evidence given by the witnesses heard yesterday was mostly but a repetition of that given in the preliminary examination before Justice Hammer.

WANTED—A BALANCE.

What Became of the Surplus of the Money Appropriated Last Year for the Hunting Up of Election Frauds?

At the meeting of the Council Monday evening Ald. Wetherell introduced an order directing that all the money that was left of the appropriation for 1885 for looking up election frauds be turned over to the Election Commissioners, to be used in the work of detecting proposed frauds at the spring election. Messrs. Colvin, Hildreth, and Ryan opposed the order vigorously on the grounds that whatever was left of the appropriation had been merged into the general fund, and that nothing of it now remained. Mr. Wetherell's order was defeated, as it required a two-thirds vote. The issue was considered by the majority—Democrats—to be one of party interest, and was defeated by a vote of 15 to 12. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Drew, Clarke, Wetherell, Revere, Bond, Simons, Campbell, Hull, Lyke, Schack, Young, Eisfeldt, Severin, Linn—15.

Nays—Sanders, Appleton, Sheridan (of the Fifth Ward), Doerner, Hildreth, Weber, Mahoney, Gaynor, McNurney, Ryan, Colvin—12.

Absent—Whelan, Burke, Lawler, Sheridan (of the Eighth Ward), Dalton, Manierre—6.

By the same vote reversed the matter was referred to the Committee on Elections. It may be remembered that at the time when the Council, or the majority of it, through Messrs. Colvin and Hildreth, wanted to increase the Mayor's salary, and when the Mayor informed them that he didn't see how they could do it consistently, or where the money would come from, Hildreth suddenly remembered the unexpended balance of the appropriation for election-fraud hunting of the year before and asked, "What's the matter with taking the amount out of that fund?"

In reply the Mayor said that he would not and could not accept the increase from any such source for the same reason that Mr. Culerton advances, that what was left of the appropriation should go to the general fund. Now the question arises, How much of a balance of the fund was there left and what was done with it? Also, where is the report as to its disposition? The ignorance of parties around the City-Hall yesterday, who ought to know something about the matter, was simply astonishing.

NEW DOCTORS TURNED LOOSE.

Commencement Exercises of the Chicago Medical College at the Grand Opera-House.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Medical College, Medical Department of the Northwestern University, took place yesterday afternoon at the Grand Opera-House, the latter being filled with the friends and relatives of the graduates and others. The stage was occupied by the President of the university, the Rev. Joseph Cummings, N. S. Davis, Dean of the Faculty, members of the faculty, and dispensary physicians. The graduating class occupied seats in the body of the house, and was as follows: Mathias Brand Jr., George D. Brannon, Dennis F. Brennan, Albert C. Broell, Frederick W. Calkins, Elmer E. Cowdick, Charles H. Easter, Carey K. Fleming, George W. Fredenhall, Albert E. Froom, Albert B. Hale, Edward A. Hanna, Frederick H. Henry, William N. Hibbard, Emmett J. Hurle, Frank H. Jenks, Walter H. Marble, Paul L. Markley, Nelson K. McCormick, Frederick H. Metcalf, Henry S. Metcalf, Henry N. Miner, James W. Nelson, William S. Pickard, Samuel C. Plummer, Charles G. Rankin, Frederick W. Rogers, Douglas L. Sauerhering, Edwin M. Smith, John Steinbach, Patrick J. Taugher, James S. Thomas, Alf Marius Wang, Levi P. Warrington, George A. Wood.

After prayer by the President, the award of certificates to undergraduate classes was made by Secretary Hap of the medical faculty. Dean Davis then announced the prizes, and presented the graduating class to the President of the university, who conferred the degrees and delivered the charge to the newly-fledged physicians. The class valedictory was delivered by Dr. W. N. Hibbard.

The first prize for thesis, "A Case of Lymphadenoma," was given to Dr. J. W. Nelson; honorable mention, Dr. E. J. Hurle; prosectors to Professor of Anatomy, Drs. E. G. Brown, J. F. Keeney, C. W. More; alumni prizes of permanent life-membership, to W. S. C. Plummer, as internes in Cook County Hospital, and Dr. E. J. Hurle in St. Luke's Hospital.

Two hundred and fifty of the alumni of the institution were tendered a banquet last evening at the Leland. Dr. H. A. Johnson presided. The postprandial toasts were: "Our Alumni," Dr. L. T. Potter; "Our Youngest Brothers," N. K. McCormick; "Class History," H. S. Metcalf; "The Mind Cure," Prof. J. H. Hollister; "The Lawyer," Judge H. N. Hibbard; "Northwestern University," Prof. C. W. Pearson; "The Minister," the Rev. F. M. Bristol; "The Ladies," Prof. E. O. F. Roler; "Bon Soir," Dr. H. A. Johnson.

Bennett Medical.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Bennett Medical College was held yesterday afternoon at Hooley's Theatre. After the reading of the Dean's report the conferring of the degrees by President A. L. Clark was in order. Addresses were given by the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood and Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D. The graduating class of 1886 numbered fifty members, of whom seven were women, as follows:

Albyn Lincoln Adams, William Harrison Ballard, John C. Box, Gay Maxwell B. S. Brunson, James Brown, Louis Warner Beck, John W. Buehler, Alonzo Dexter Blagden, Evangeline E. Bingham, Rozilla Crofford, Edward A. Candee, Max Frederick Clausius, Emory Anderson Durham, Frederick Dracas, William Esil Daniels, Paul F. F. Ehlers, Jacob John Entz, Eva Jane Ely, Jessie Gonin Forrester, Frank Fay, Myron Tulaski Fogleson, Mott J. Gillam, Harry S. Graves, Moses Sechry Glick, George Richard Hill, Sarah Jane Horan, Charles H. King, Frederick A. Larkin, Nicholas Lentes, Annie J. Lower, Charles Measland, Fred Clinton Morgan, George Washington Nafe, Frank Albert Phillips, Crawford D. Phillips, Arthur Henry Reading, James R. Struble, Jay Jennings Snider, James Robinson Somers, William Henry Schrieber, William Hector Smith, A. M., Joseph C. Thomas, Joseph Warren Tucker, Rose Maud Trambley, Burton Deck Vaughn, George Viner Whitney, John Edward Lawrence Walsh, Charles Henry Whitman, Edwin Ely Williams, Gilbert J. White.

PATENT-RIGHT LITIGATION.

Hoe vs. J. G. Knapp.

The case of Hoe vs. Knapp, involving the use of Conrad Kahler's excellent and rapid folding-machine attached to Bullock presses, now in general use in this and other cities, was decided by Judge Blodgett yesterday. The Hoe suit against Kahler was for the alleged infringement of three patents—one for delivery of sheets on a printing-machine (Crowell patent), another for a paper-folding machine, and the third for an imprinting machine. The defense was that the patents were void for want of novelty, and that the defendant did not infringe. The court found that the allegation of infringement was sustained so far as the delivery-machine was concerned; that defendants did not infringe as to the folding-machine, and that there was an infringement of the third patent. He refused an injunction to restrain defendants using the patent because the patentee had not put the Crowell device into use, and, when he did not do so, he should allow others to do so upon proper terms.

Under this decision the manufacture of the famous Kahler newspaper-folder, with some modifications, will be continued in connection with the manufacture of the improved fast Bullock perfecting press in this city.

AN INDICTMENT LOOKED FOR.

The Grand Jury Regarded as Certain to Find a True Bill Against Ex-Clerk Clingen.

The case against William J. Clingen, ex-Clerk of the South Side Police Court, occupied the attention of the grand jury almost all day yesterday. Two sessions were held, lasting from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. with a brief recess at noon. The examination of the last dozen witnesses had to be postponed until this morning. It is expected the case will be finished by noon today. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Justice Peter Foote, Justice Logan D. Wallace, Lieut. Ed Laughlin, Lieut. Larsen, Sergt. Anson Backus, Asst.-Clerk Gerald Stark, Asst.-Clerk William Crook, John Edwards of the Columbia Theatre, Lieut. Aroh,

BEGGING FOR A VOTE.

William Colwell of Chicago, Convicted of Robbery, Pleading with the Governor to Be Restored to Citizenship—The "State Journal" Starts on a New Career—The State Encampment—General Capital News.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—One of the Democratic "workers" of the Ninth Ward, Chicago,—a saloonkeeper named William Colwell—called on Gov. Oglesby today and pleaded with him to be restored to citizenship. The story he told the Governor was that when 15 years of age he was convicted of robbery, for which he served a term in Joliet, making his good time, and being discharged when 18 years of age. For the last nine years—since attaining his majority—he has been voting, and had registered under the new law when his past career was made public in a newspaper paragraph, and also the fact that he had never been restored to citizenship by the Governor. When asked by the Governor why he had not asked for his restoration before, he said he was ignorant of the fact that such a course was necessary, thinking the Warden's certificate of good behavior was all that was necessary. He also told the Governor that his young wife had been in total ignorance of his having been in the penitentiary till the exposure referred to, and that the heavy blow had prostrated her. He claimed to have quit the saloon business and to be at present engaged in the wood and coal business. The Governor declines to issue the restoration certificate till Colwell furnishes him documentary evidence of his good character. The fact that Tom Brewer, Springfield's Mike McDonald, accompanied him to the Executive office and introduced him does not help Colwell to establish his respectability.

The *Illinois State Journal* has passed into new hands and will henceforth be under the control of Charles T. Strattan of Mount Vernon, who has purchased forty shares—all the stock held by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Selby—and twenty-one shares owned by A. F. Philips, making sixty-one shares and a controlling interest, there being 120 shares in all. Mr. J. W. Buchanan resigned the Presidency and retires from the position of editor, and Mr. Strattan was elected President, J. W. Buchanan Secretary, and A. F. Philips, who retains one and one-half shares of stock, Treasurer and business manager. J. R. Stewart was made managing editor. This puts an end to all litigation pending for control of the paper, and the *Journal* starts out under the new management with favorable auspices. Mr. Strattan expects soon to enter into the practice of law here, and consequently will not do editorial work.

The Secretary of State today issued certificates of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Hydro-Electric Railway Motor Company, at Chicago; to build and sell hydro-electric motors for driving all kinds of city street-cars; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Charles Wandries Jr., Henry W. Plum, and George Brauns Jr.

The Economic Gas Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, D. Alonzo Child, A. Bidwell, and Frank C. Smith.

The City Omnibus Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to operate omnibus lines; incorporators, S. J. Russell, W. S. Robinson, and Robert S. Hill.

The National Preparatory School of Medicine, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; to give preparatory instruction in medicine and surgery; incorporators, J. E. Harper, Louis S. Mitchell, and D. M. Farson.

The Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine; capital stock, $30,000; to give instruction in medicine and surgery to non-graduates; incorporators, E. P. Murdock, J. E. Harper, and C. C. P. Silva.

The capital stock of the Red River Cattle Company of Chicago has been increased from $40,000 to $100,000.

The Fields Powder Company has filed a certificate of change of location of its principal office from East St. Louis to Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO LIFE-INSURANCE AGENTS.

Life-insurance agents and solicitors can examine some of the advance-sheets of the Auditor's forthcoming report by calling at the office of Mervin Tabor, Esq., State Actuary, Room 96, No. 115 Dearborn street.

My office will be in the future as in the past at No. 21 Tribune Building. D. K. PEARSONS.

Buck & Rayner are selling a Dentifrice that whitens and preserves the teeth.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, who live in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Adolph Posseltus, Kate Walsh	40—23
Christian Tyeland, Caroline Hansen	28—21
Wilhelm Muller, Emilie Hartung	40—18
Washington Heather, May Sidell	40—23
Albert Frazier, Elena Olstad	24—24
Rodney Williams, Fanny Mathews	28—27
Albert J. Dombrowsky, Emma M. Zollweg	22—22
Herman F. Miller, Lizzie Thelsen	24—23
Frank Davis, Grand Crossing, Minnie Stoner	31—24
Charles Anderson, Peoria, Ida Carnes	28—21
Fred S. Mordaunt, New York, Edith Huff	28—19
Charles Engebretson, Dora Gunderson	24—23
Dego E. Verney, Poynette, Wis., Helen C. Ford	46—35
August Holz, Ida Becker	35—21
Rudolph Lebus, Margaret J. Robson	25—32

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

FRIESLEBEN—Max Frieslieben, beloved son of Rosa, aged 34 years.

Funeral from his sister's residence, 422 Twenty-seventh-st., with carriages to Waldheim, Thursday, March 25, at 1 p. m. sharp. Friends cordially invited.

GOODFELLOW—The funeral of Miss Jennie R. Goodfellow will take place at All-Saints' Church, Ravenswood, at noon today, March 24. Friends from the city can take the 11 a. m. train from the Northwestern Depot.

GIFFERT—March 21, John Giffert, aged 37 years (formerly of St. Louis), at the residence of his brother, William Giffert, 445 South Leavitt-st.

Funeral Thursday, March 25, at 8:30 a. m., from above residence by carriages to Norwood Park. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

HYDE—March 21, at 628 Washington-boulevard, Prof. James T. Hyde, D. D.

Funeral at 11 o'clock Wednesday at Union Park Congregational Church.

HARRIS—'t the residence of her son-in-law, William Hickey, 22 Beethoven-place, Mrs. Ellen Harris, mother of the Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catharines' Canada.

Funeral takes place at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and thence by carriages to Calvary.

RUGER—The funeral of Florence, only daughter of William H. and Lizzie Ruger, will take place Wednesday, March 24, at 12 m., from 531 Loomis-st., to St. Stephen's Church on Johnson-st., between Twelfth and Taylor, by carriages to Rosehill.

SHEEHY—The remains of the late Amelia J. Sheehy, nee Anderson, will be interred in Graceland Cemetery on Thursday, March 25, at 1:30 p. m.

WHEELER—Mrs. M. F. Wheeler, Monday, the 22d inst., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. Ingledew, 3427 Indiana-av.

Services at the house Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m. Friends of the family invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THE NINTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S Republican Club will hold a mass-meeting at the hall, No. 295 Washington-boulevard, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR Republican Club will meet this evening at Myers' Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel-sts. Important business will come before the club. All Republicans of the ward are invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Fifth Ward Republican Club Wednesday evening, March 24, at Lakeside Hall, corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Portland-av. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before them eeting.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our place of business to 89 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, with facilities unequaled for first-class Wood and Photo Engraving.

Chicago Engraving Co.,
89 Randolph-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Cloths.

We have received all or nearly all the Spring Suitings, Spring Overcoatings, Cloths for Ladies' Street Dresses, Jackets, &c., &c., which have been purchased for this season.

It is an enormous stock of goods—that Cloth stock—far surpassing in number of pieces, in assortment of patterns, and in range of prices any similar stock we have ever seen, and now, when later in the season you will be needing cloth for suit for boy, for street coat for self, or for any purpose whatever, why not feel that this great department is "Cloth Headquarters?" Why go where prices are a half higher and stock is half as large?

—The Suiting and Trousering Stocks contain one hundred, perhaps one hundred and twenty-five different patterns, Plaids, Stripes, Mixtures, Diagonals, Corkscrews, Plain Goods, Extreme Styles, etc., etc., one special bargain being a genuine Scotch Mixture, (very handsome) at $2.50 per yard.

—Some of the Fancy Cloakings are worthy of special notice. They are new and odd, and cannot help attracting attention.

—A heavy Camel's Hair, large threaded goods, in all colors, is one of the most attractive.

—A dark ground, with light colored network of threads, nearly covering the dark work.

—A plain ground with overworked figures.

—A heavy goods with knotted thread, forming plaids, etc., etc.

These Cloths are shown willingly, and samples are given. Ten minutes or an hour given to looking at the goods is well spent, and then when you wish to buy you will know where to go.

Cloth Department, 2d floor, southeast corner of building.

FOR SALE,
STOCK OF
HATS, CAPS,
And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The stock and fixtures of the late firm of BRIGGS & HALL, dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., etc., will be sold on the best offer therefor and delivery of same made to purchaser April 1, 1886. Proposals may be made by mail or in person to WEISBROD, HARSHAW & NEVITT, Attorneys, National Bank Building, Oshkosh, Wis., on or before March 31, 1886. Terms, one-half cash, balance approved paper or security three and six months. This store is located on Main-st., in the centre of the best business block in the City of Oshkosh, Wis. The stock and fixtures inventory about $7,000.

WEISBROD, HARSHAW & NEVITT, Attorneys.

$25,000
OF
Fine Furniture!

The Bankrupt Stock of the late firm of
F. W. JANSEN & SON,
Is selling off rapidly at

50c on the Dollar!

Call at once if you want a Bargain.
141 & 143 State-st. (Second Floor.)

SEED TIME. SELECT Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.

For the FARM and GARDEN. Everything in FLOWERING BULBS, SMALL FRUITS, and HARDY SHRUBS. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Mr. MERRITT, formerly of Si Lake-st., will now be found here.

Four experienced seedsmen, one German, ready to serve our customers promptly and give needful information. 170 Lake-st., Chicago.

JAMES KING.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Hats.
Spring styles Silks and Derbys, representing all leading shapes for dress and business.
148 STATE-ST.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES
Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 90 State-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

We announce for the remainder of this week a

GRAND LACE SALE!

Which being our initial effort of the season, will be made a

MOST CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS

By offering notable values, illustrative of which are these:

The Queen of Sheba Robes at $2.50, worth $5.00.
500 Real Duchess Lace Handk's, 75c, worth $1.50.
Spanish Guipure Nets, $1.50, worth $2.50 and $3.00.
Oriental and Egyptian Flouncings, Etamine and Parisian Effects, 50c, 65c, 75c to $1.50, worth from $1.25 to $3.50.
Hand-run Spanish and Chantilly Flouncings, $1.50 to $3.50, worth from $3.00 to $6.50.

SPECIAL.

Angora Laces and Flouncings at merely nominal prices to clear.

In our Basement for 3 Days Only.

To reduce stock in certain lines of Lace Goods, including Remnants, we will offer effective bargains, without regard to any result except to effect a

Speedy Clearance.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Today we inaugurate
Limited Sale
OF
LACE CURTAINS

Nottingham Curtains,
With tape bound edge, at
$1.75, $2.50, $3.50, $3.75, & $4.50
Regular prices
$2.50, $3.25, $4.50, $5.00, and $6.00.

Many Other Lines
Reduced proportionately.

Soiled Odd Pairs
Of all makes at
HALF VALUE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.

JUST RECEIVED—OUR
Spring Importations
OF
French and Belfast
HANDKERCH'FS

Embracing everything new in the finest goods.

SPECIAL.

1,000 doz. Sheer Linen Lawn Hdkfs., H. S. and tucked with French Hand Emb'd Dots, and Initials, at
$2 per doz.
A veritable bargain.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wednesday, March 24, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.
AT AUCTION.
BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!

Will be sold consignments of spring styles, nice, reliable goods, consisting of Men's Fine Shoes, Button, Bal., and Cong.; Women's Fine Shoes, Fr. Kid Cur. Kid, Goat, and Grain; Misses' and Children's Shoes, fine assortment; Boys' and Youths' Shoes, all kinds; Women's, Misses', and Children's Slippers, new styles. This sale is well worth the attention of country dealers, for you can get fine goods at very close figures. We will also sell goods of dealers who wish to reduce stock same day. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING.
Thursday, March 25, 9:30 a. m.,
We shall sell, by order of
Messrs. Cohen & Levy, New York,
By Catalogue,
Five Hundred Men's Suits,
Two Hundred Youths' Suits,
Two Hundred Child's Suits,
One Thousand Men's Pants,
Two Hundred Youths' Pants,
Two Hundred Knee Pants,
One Hundred Men's Vests.
We shall also sell a large
Bankrupt Stock of Clothing at 2 O'Clock P. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, March 25, 1886, 9:30 a. m.
Chamber Sets, Tea Sets,
3,000 Barrels Assorted Glassware,
Bankrupt—500 Cases Tumblers,
W. G., C. C., Rock., and Yellow Ware,
Cutlery, Library Lamps, Brackets,
Burners, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning at 10 O'Clock
We sell the Entire
Furniture of 14-Room Residence,
182 LA SALLE-AV.
M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor Furniture, elegant Upright Folding Bed, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, etc. Also, one Upright Piano, in first-class order. Sale positive.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

This Wednesday Evening, at 8 O'Clock,
WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF THE
Union Furniture Comp'y
464 & 466 W. Madison-st.
In order to give their time and attention to their manufacturing and storage business the above concern has given us positive instructions to close out their entire retail stock of fine new goods before April 1, at Auction.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By LOUDERBACK & CO.
CORMACK'S
Japanese Collection
At Louderback & Co.'s Galleries,
215 Wabash-av.,
At Auction Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
March 24, 25, 26, and 27, at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8 p. m.
Every article must be sold without reserve.
LOUDERBACK & CO., Auctioneers.

STREETER BROS
$5 STATE AND MADISON
IN CONGRESS, LACE OR BUTTON.
GENTS' SHOES, CUSTOM quality, in machine sewed. All measurements kept made up to fit any foot. Made from Oak-Tanned Calf Skin. Cut whole without seam at the sides (with the celebrated Dongola Leather Tops). Nearly every pair gives a year or more wear.
STREETER BROS.,
134 State, 68 Madison.

SHIRTS.
Made "To Order" and "Ready-Made." Lowest prices consistent with highest merits.
WILSON BROS.

TREELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
65 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.,
76 Dearborn-st.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.
CHICAGO. Price Baking Powder Co. ST. LOUIS.

ELEGANT LIGHT OFFICES,
Large and Small, in Fireproof
CALUMET BUILDING,
187 La Salle-st.,
FOR RENT LOW.
Two perfect Elevators, Steam-Heat, Grates, and Brick Vaults in all rooms. Janitor service, under charge of a trained housekeeper.
PLEASE EXAMINE.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 This Morning,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
And General Household Goods.
One W. W. Kimball Piano. A lot Clothing.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...E RING VS. REFORMERS.

...OT-TEMPERED AND ENTHUSIASTIC MALE AND FEMALE POLITICIANS.

The Situation in the Town of Lake Growing Very Interesting—The Strong Sentiment Against the Present Holders of Office Is Taking a Definit Form.

Nearly every man, woman, and child in the Town of Lake is a politician just now, most of them hot-tempered and enthusiastic ones. A week from next Tuesday there will be elected in that town a Supervisor, a Collector, an Assessor, one Trustee, and a Town Clerk. All of these are lucrative offices. The Assessor, Supervisor, and Collector and two Trustees constitute the Town Board, which has control over the expenditure of more than $1,500,000, including special assessments each year, and the Supervisor is ex-officio the Town Treasurer. As the latter office is worth from $15,000 to $20,000, it is natural enough that it should be largely sought after. Then there are various offices to be given away, including policemanships, firemanships, various clerkships, and inspectorships. All the present officers except Assessor Bartlett are seeking reelection. The fact that Mr. Bartlett is not again a candidate is taken as an indication of his fear lest his party shall be snowed under. The other officers are: Thomas Gahan, Supervisor; Mr. Hartigan, Collector; John R. Cook, Town Clerk. Gahan entered public life behind a policeman's star, rose to the rank of Captain of the Lake force, and was finally elected Supervisor. He has held the last-named office two years and has prospered on its fat feed. He will be renominated. Hartigan is a grocery salesman and a member of the Stock-Yards School Board. He has been Collector but one year. He will be renominated. John R. Cook used to be a gatekeeper at the Stock-Yards until he was elected to the Legislature by the Democrats of his town on a minority ticket. He was subsequently elected Clerk. He controls the machinery of his faction and will be nominated for reelection. The opposing party is known as the Reform party and is focused at Englewood. It has not yet decided on its candidates, but will name them in a few days. The other officers will not be selected until the head of the ticket, the Supervisor, has been decided on. The persons whose names are most frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination are Peter McGurn, a miller and a Board of Trade man, residing at Englewood; Mr. Darlington, a commission merchant at the Stock-Yards who was elected Supervisor three years ago on the Reform ticket, but who was not able to accomplish anything owing to his being deserted by one of his party friends elected on the same ticket with him; and Charles S. Thornton, a well-known lawyer residing at Englewood. Mr. Thornton, however, declines to be considered a candidate, it is understood, and the choice really lies between McGurn and Darlington, with the chances in favor of the former. A dark horse has been talked of in connection with the position, and Mr. P. T. Barry of Englewood has been mentioned. Mr. Barry is a warm personal friend of McGurn, and will not be a candidate against him. William O. Budd, an Englewood real-estate dealer, is spoken of for Assessor on the Gahan ticket.

The indications are that the fight for supremacy will be close and bitter. The Gahan party have the offices, and the officeholders will fight with almost desperation to maintain their hold, and will be backed up by many of the corporations at the Stock-Yards for favors done in the past. They will also have the support of the town contractors, a numerous, greedy lot, who will contribute all the money that they may think necessary to put their friends through. The reform party, however, has the advantage of a very superior organization. There is a reform club in each precinct of the town. There are nightly meetings of these clubs, and weekly meetings of delegates from them for consideration at a ball corner of Fifty-first street and Lake avenue. The club and delegates' meetings are largely attended by the most intelligent people of the town. They are especially strong at Englewood. Then the reform people claim that the Election law which was adopted in the Town of Lake through their exertions will give them a fair election, as it will be impossible for their opponents to ring in Democratic hoodlums from Bridgeport on them, or to vote nonexistent, or to benefit by repeaters. The officeholders' party, they claim, enjoy whatever emoluments they have had through fraudulent votes.

It is certain that the most intelligent resident taxpayers of the Town of Lake are opposed to the present incumbents being continued in office, and that they will seek relief through the operation of their votes Tuesday, April 6. They say, and with every indication that they are speaking the truth, that the town has not been governed in their interest, but in the interest of the taxeaters and the contractors. A majority of the Town Board has been in the habit of meeting in private houses and in saloons and voting away the people's money, as they allege, illegally. They hope that the recent purification of the registry, and the facts which they will submit to voters in a few days with regard to public expenditures in the town, will be followed up by the clearing out of the ringsters. The refusal of the latter to submit the question of city incorporation to the voters makes the issue plain and clear, and the indications point to the success of the Citizens' Reform party. Yet Lake is so full of tricky and unreliable politicians that they may be disappointed.

TOO MANY HUSBANDS.

A Pretty and Interesting Young Woman in Rhode Island Accused of Bigamy.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—An extraordinary case of bigamy has been developed here, the first arrest being made last night in the person of James McMahon. The person charged with bigamy is a young woman of most respectable parentage. She is an exceedingly interesting person, beautiful and accomplished. Her name originally was Anetta Lee Wright, her parents residing in Jamestown. She first married a well-to-do man—Alonzo Tefft—from whom she was subsequently divorced. Next she married a farmer named Hall, who owned property in Jamestown and in Narragansett. Mr. and Mrs. Hall did not live happily, and a separation took place, but no divorce proceedings were had. Some time ago she met a young man named James McMahon, whose father is a city contractor. Mr. McMahon claims that he did not know his wife's status before his marriage to her, but there is evidence that he did afterwards, because he was informed of all the circumstances. The 18th ult. McMahon applied for and obtained a marriage license, and the couple were married by the Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist Church. When this fact was discovered by Mr. McMahon the elder he was very indignant, and he made application to the Chief of Police for a warrant for the pretty woman to be arrested on a charge of bigamy. The Chief declined, but subsequently placed the matter before the grand jury, and the result of the elder McMahon's stir in the affair is that not only has an indictment charging bigamy been found against Mrs. Hall, but one charging adultery was found against his own son. This he evidently did not expect. Young McMahon was arrested last night. Meanwhile Mrs. Hall has gone to Fall River. The case is exciting considerable talk. The police officials have received information to warrant their belief that Mrs. Hall has two other husbands living besides those mentioned.

DEMANDING VINDICATION.

Buffalo Aldermen Accused of Taking Bribes Want the State to Investigate.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—[Special.]—Last Saturday the *Morning Express*, which has severely denounced the action of the Aldermen in giving a grant to the branch of the Standard Oil Company, which proposes to supply this city with natural gas, on the ground that the restrictions imposed do not restrict, contained an editorial in which it was said: "We venture to say that if Col. Byrne of Buffalo, the former vigilant Superintendent of Police, could be put in possession of all the facts in the case of the Natural Gas Company's grant, as engineered through by commercial influence—or of only the facts known in that office—and should be employed to bring the rascals to justice, it would not be long before he would be credited with 'running down' some of the Buffalo Aldermen between whom much more than $20,000 was 'divided' for assisting in the Standard deal." This raised a regular tempest, and in the Common Council today nearly an hour was consumed in calling the editor of the *Express* names, of which liar, idiot, and hyena are but samples. The whole thing wound up by the adoption of a resolution asking the Legislature of the State of New York to investigate the charges contained in the article by committee or otherwise, and requesting the Representatives of the city at Albany to have such action taken by the Legislature as soon as possible.

SENATOR EDMUNDS LASHED.

The Woman-Suffragists Send Him a Very Bitter Personal Letter.

Senator Edmunds a month ago answered a letter from Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., about his effort to disfranchise the women of Utah. The Senator said in part: "*Dear Madam:* If you and your associates understood the state of things in Utah I am sure you would support instead of opposing the provision to relieve the women of Utah from the degradation of voting as their Mormon masters require."

The answer of Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., has been sent to the Senator. It is severe and personal, as may be seen from these extracts:

Sir: A letter from you seeks to excuse your latest assault on American liberty; but your attempt is a failure. You are already guilty, with your confederates, of a peculiarly unjust and wicked crime against the first wives of polygamous men in Utah.

The right of suffrage belongs to those women as a God-given right of their nature, and as a legal right it has vested in them by sixteen years' possession and use. It cannot be disturbed without a flagrant branch of settled principles of law. If you are the lawyer you claim to be, you well know that this is true. If you do not know it you are too ignorant of law and justice to be fit for a Senator. Either way, your action shows that your constituents will do very wisely to remove you from the Senatorial seat wherein you have shown yourself aristocratic, tyrannical, and reactionary.

Your course in this matter has destroyed your prospects of the Presidency; your party's leaders well know that you cannot carry New York, and that, though disfranchised, the womanhood of America would manage to turn other States against you.

Where is your "chivalry"? Your attempt is of a piece with your stubborn efforts in the Senate to prevent women from earning an honest living at the bar.

Your intimation that the woman-suffragists do not understand the state of things in Utah is as impertinent as your suggestion on the floor of the Senate that the ladies of your own State and elsewhere who seek to be relieved from the wrong of disfranchisement are trying to degrade themselves was unsenatorial and ungentlemanly.

You are free to sily yourself with grasping corporations, cattle kings, and land grabbers, who veil their purposes of wholesale plunder beneath professed zeal for virtue, if you choose. The country can stand your doing so if you can. But when you dare to lay a hostile hand on the ark of American liberty and civilization—universal suffrage—you deserve, and will receive, scorn and hostility, whose extent and power will astonish you.

TICHBORNE CLAIMANT NO. 2.

En Route to Europe, Having Expiated the Sins of His Youth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The Californis claimant to the Tichborne estate in England is in the city. He has succeeded in securing from the Pension Office an offer of $4,000 for wounds received in the Federal service during the War. In company with a lawyer of this city he will cross the water about four weeks hence and make an effort to establish his identity to the family estates in Hampshire. He does not know how his relatives will receive him. He has written to them without receiving a reply. He is not going to Tichborne first, he says. He never was more than a visitor at Tichborne, although he spent a good deal of his time there in school-boy days. His parental home at that time was in Paris. His mother was a Frenchwoman. He was born in Paris, spent his childhood and received the rudiments of his education there, and thither he will go first. The priest who baptized him and the teacher at whose seminary he received his first instruction have in all probability died, but there is a kind of unbroken succession in the Catholic Church which he believes will help him in his trouble. There are those in the Church of the Madeline, where he received his baptism, confirmation, and first communion, which will connect with souvenirs which he holds in his own possession, and he believes that his presence in Paris will bring around him scores of people who knew him and knew his family, and who will not be prevented from acknowledging the truth by any interest in the Tichborne estates. For these and many reasons Sir Roger says that he will first present himself to the Archbishop of Paris, and through him reach the family and the Tichborne estates of which he is the rightful heir. His reason for keeping silent all these years was in pursuance of a vow not to disclose his identity until he had expiated the sin of his youth by an equal number of years of repentance.

CHEAP MERCHANDISE POSTAGE.

Clare Bartlett's Ham the Cause of an Important Change in the Laws.

Apropos of the bill now before Congress at the instance of Senator Wilson of Iowa to double the postal rates on fourth-class mail matter is the queer story of the origin of low postal rates on merchandise in the United States. The agitation of the subject of low postage on merchandise was begun by Clare Bartlett, a citizen of Oregon, Mo., who claims the credit of having pushed the matter from the day when he conceived the possibility of such a system until it became a law. The gentleman has been visiting friends in the city for several days, and it was from Mr. Bartlett's lips that a reporter heard the story.

"Some years ago," said Mr. Bartlett, "I was greatly annoyed by the extortions of certain express companies, which, under license, robbed me frequently. One day I sent to Ohio for a ham. When it arrived at my house in Missouri the express charges on it were $2.50. I refused to receive the ham, and protested that there was some mistake in the charges, whereupon the local agent referred me to the Superintendent of the company, to whom I at once wrote a polite letter, insisting that there must be an error in the charge. I received an impudent reply, saying, among other things, that the company's rates were fixed without consulting me or other residents of rural districts. I wrote to the Superintendent that I intended to make that ham the dearest package his company had ever expressed. I began the agitation of cheap postage on merchandise. I was running a weekly paper, and I filled its columns with editorials on the advantages of low rates of postage. I enlisted Congressman Parker and others on my side of the question. It was not long until the bill was rushed through, greatly to the disgust of the companies all over the country. I got an early copy of the bill and sent it to the Superintendent, who had 'fixed his rates without consulting me,' and to him I then expressed my affectionate regards."

COMMITTEEMAN "PAT" KELLY.

The Distinguished Minnesotian Predicts Good Things for Campbell, and Has His Own Opinion Concerning Editor Van Suten.

"Pat" Kelly of St. Paul, the Democratic National Committeeman for Minnesota, reached the Grand Pacific Sunday on his return from Washington, where he had been interesting himself in the confirmation of W. D. Campbell as United States Marshal. As usual with Mr. Kelly he remained frozen the first day when asked for information about his trip, and then thawed out the second in Chicago's balmy atmosphere. He predicted Campbell's confirmation before the week was past, as that result was sure to follow the report of the special sub-committee of the Senate in his case. The charges against him by Van Suten, who was the editor of the Valley Springs *Gazette*, had been proved to be without any foundation to the sub-committee. Mr. Kelly spoke in round terms of Van Suten's own character, and said that proof of what he said had been submitted to the investigators.

About the offices in Minnesota which Mr. Kelly is supposed to carry in his hands as tokens of regard to his admirers he was not communicative. The only definit statement he made was to the effect that he did not think the St. Paul Postmastership would be changed before September.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skilful physicians and surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat, and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondences. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and stricture is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A "LOW-NECK" FLUTTER.

MISS BELVA LOCKWOOD WRITES TO ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

And Says She Is Heartily Glad that Her Friend Elizabeth Cady Stanton Has Opened the Warfare on Decollete Dresses —She Also Is Opposed to Trained Skirts.

MEMPHIS, Mo., March 20, 1886.—*Dear Miss Cleveland:* I am heartily glad that my friend and coadjutor, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has opened the warfare on "low necks and short sleeves." I would add to it also the trained skirt. While the trained skirt is untidy, extravagant, and in crowded assemblies positively vulgar, it is also undoubtedly in its origin a badge of servility. For years past I have viewed the low neck and short sleeve in Washington society in the hope that in the growing culture and good sense of the distinguished women who gather at the National Capital, now the Paris of America, they would be banished from polite and cultured gatherings, and relegated to the ballet-girl or the danseuse. The latter preserve the consistency of baring the legs also.

Your advent in Washington was hailed with delight by the educated and cultivated women over the country, because it was believed and hoped that you would introduce a substantial, healthful, and sensible reform in this regard, instead of being drawn into the maelstrom of unthinking fashionable monstrosities.

Your position and character as an educated Christian woman, a lecturer, a teacher, a writer, led us to expect and hope for this. For months after your accession to the White House I felt deeply impressed with a desire and a duty to see you and talk to you on this subject, and after my return from California last autumn did call at the White House for this purpose; but you had not yet returned from your summer rest, and I saw only Mrs. Hoyt. So my good resolution was postponed, while fashionable Washington has passed through a season of gayety and extravagance that reminds one of the voluptuousness and abandon that preceded the decadence of the Roman Empire. I am not criticising your dress, nor in any manner intending to make my letter an offensive or personal one, but desire conscientiously to add my mite toward the correction of a custom the tendency of which I believe to be immodest, unhealthful, and preposterous. The custom sprang from the licentious courts of the Old World and the demi-monde, at a time in our civilization when a woman's personal charms, and not her mental or moral development, won her way into favor in masculine eyes, and at a time when it was popularly believed that woman was created for the purpose of pandering to the lower passions of men. Do not for a moment believe that a woman ever wears a "low neck" and "short sleeves" to be seen by other women. To show the absurdity of the custom, suppose for one moment the President of the United States, or one of his Cabinet officers, a learned Senator or member, or one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court or Court of Claims should appear at a fashionable reception in a décolleté dress. And yet, with their vigorous constitutions and vigorous exercise, they are much better fortified to endure it than the society belle or delicate matron.

Do we pray, "O Lord, lead me not into temptation"; "preserve my daughter pure and spotless," and then send her out from the fireside into fashionable society in a garb that must not only continually preoccupy her own mind with the existence and nature of her personal attractions, but fill every beholder with the same impurity?

You say, in your published letter, "I have made that silent protest which it is every woman's right and duty to make, by having my own dress waists cut in a style which, so far as modesty is concerned, I should be quite willing to have all women to whom this style of dress is becoming and comfortable follow." If you should see a woman friend and companion whom you consider in your silent protest" that you were on dry land sufficient to excuse you from rescuing her? If companions whom you had long known and loved were discovered to be drifting into vice and immorality, would you, as a Christian woman, consider "the silent protest" of your own upright life a sufficient excuse for not speaking to them on the subject? If you should manage to keep within scented women with whom you are surrounded wasting health and life, and filling early graves, for the want of proper knowledge of the laws of health and hygiene, would you consider "the silent protest" of your own vigorous health a sufficient discharge of duty to deter you from discussing with them this all-important topic? If, in like manner, you are a practical physiologist and thoroughly understand the physical effects of improper dressing, whether the dress be too short at the top, too narrow in the waist, or too long at the botton. You add that "there is no Queen to command her appearance in low corsage," and yet Queen Victoria does not rule her court with more autocratic power than you control the dresses and manners of the ladies who assist you at your receptions and who pose as models for the rest of society to pattern after. You bad it in your power, on your entrance to the White House, to have thoroughly revolutionized the dress of fashionable society in Washington.

If the newspaper and official reports of the death of the talented and estimable Catherine Lee Bullard are correct, she died of a low-neck, short-sleeved dress, with trained skirt, and a fashionable reception. It was no providential dispensation, but a flagrant violation of the laws of nature. Society is morally responsible for it. At the inauguration ball of President Garfield a beautiful young girl of 18 summers —a débutante—appeared in low neck and short sleeves. Less than one week found her in her grave, the result of a cold contracted by this exposure. I mention these instances only as well-authenticated samples of fashion's sacrifices in the long line of early graves over which the daisies are growing to show the gravity and importance of this question.

You state further that "a fashionable woman's low-neck evening dress need never be immodest." Can it ever be otherwise than immodest at any place outside of the sanctity of her own room or the nursery?

The nude in art has been lengthily and ably discussed. Let us now discuss the nude in nature and see if either absolute prohibition or high license cannot be attained. The question involves the health, morality, and esthetics in the dress of the aristocracy of our people, and will not be without marked effect on the lower classes.

Begging pardon for this intrusion into the sacred precincts of the dress circles, I remain, with profound respect, yours truly,

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

WANTS TO BE AN ACTRESS.

Miss Whitcomb, Who Disappeared from Jackson, Mich., Believed to Have Gone to Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—There is considerable excitement among select circles in this city over the mysterious disappearance of Miss Grace Whitcomb of Jackson, Mich., a young lady of about 25. March 16, Prof. Moses True Brown received a letter from her, written in a legible and graceful hand, in which the writer stated that it had been the dream of her life to obtain such instruction in oratory as would enable her to become a successful elocutionist or actress. She stated that she was a school-teacher and was obliged to work hard for a living, and felt that she was destined for some higher sphere than the one she at present filled. She had no money, she added, and saw no way of paying for the much-needed instruction, unless she obtained employment in this city and by that means raised sufficient funds to meet all expenses. She asked his opinion on the matter and if he would advise her to come. She concluded her letter by saying: "I shouldn't ask this if I had not unquestioned faith that I would make such progress in my new profession as would be most valuable to me in my after life." Prof. Brown overlooked the letter till Thursday last, when he wrote her not to come unless she had friends here to whom she could go for protection and support. Friday he received a dispatch from her friends in Detroit saying that Miss Whitcomb had started for Boston Wednesday. Another dispatch came from the Rev. Mr. Balcombe of Jackson, her pastor, to the Rev. Phillips Brooks, stating that Miss Whitcomb expected to reach Boston Friday. The lady has not arrived and nothing has been heard from her. Officers here are on the lookout for her.

THE CONSTABLE WAS TOO EASY.

EATONTOWN, N. J., March 23.—Constable Leibenthal of Eatontown, who arrested "Mingo" Jack and lodged him in jail the night of the lynching, was this morning himself arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He was aware that an effort would be made to lynch the negro, but took no steps to prevent it.

INTERESTING POINTS OF LAW.

The Election Commissioners Officers of the County Court—Disposing of Their Legal Advisers—Knots to Be Untied in Relation to Legal Residence of Citizens in a Precinct.

Sec. 1, Art. 2, of the new Election law provides that the Election Commissioners appointed by the County Court, "when qualified, shall be officers of such court." This provision was brought prominently forward by Judge Prendergast in relation to the question of the authority of the commission to regulate town elections. The Judge then held that the Commissioners were officers of his court and must follow his directions, the same as the Sheriff must carry out the orders of the court. Their duties were simply executive. In that case, Mr. Hoffmann said, "the court must assume the responsibility." Judge Prendergast did not relish the idea, but finally agreed, saying that if his decision on the question of town elections was contested and the town officers should go to law about it the suit could not be brought anywhere except in the County Court, and he would see that the Commissioners were protected. But all matters of law the Commissioners must submit to him. He therefore insisted that the action of the commission in appointing counsel to advise them on legal questions be rescinded. He did not object to retaining lawyers to prosecute offenders, but they ought not to keep ornamental legal advisers. The Commissioners yesterday afternoon took action on this suggestion, annulling the selection of A. M. Pence and Melville W. Fuller as their legal advisers, but keeping R. S. Tuthill and A. C. Story as prosecutors.

When the new law was adopted it was understood by the County Board, the City Council, and the Town Boards that it deprived them of much of their political importance by placing the management of elections in the hands of the commission. They have therefore taken no action at all in reference to the elections, except the Town Clerks, who have issued the usual election notices. The City Council has neglected to call the election, and the Commissioners happening to look up the question yesterday found that there is no provision in the law making it incumbent upon them to call the elections. Sec. 19, Art. 5, says that "it shall be the duty of such board to give timely notice through the press of the time and place of registration and election in each precinct." But nothing in the law empowers them to issue the call. The Council should have issued the call under the old law thirty days before the election—that is to say, the 6th of this month. They have neglected to do so. If the call is issued now it will be too late to comply with the law. It is not thought, however, that an oversight of this kind would invalidate the election, which will come off under the law, whether called or not, the first Tuesday in April.

The Commissioners will sit Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. for the purpose of hearing applications to be placed on the registers. Only the applications of persons whom the judges refused to register can be heard. Those who did not apply to the judges at all cannot be placed on the registers under any circumstances. Saturday will be devoted to the hearing of applications to have names erased, if there are any. Wards One to Eight and the Town of Lake are set for Thursday and Wards Nine to Eighteen for Friday. M. Latham, county stenographer, has been retained to keep the record of these proceedings.

Notice was served on E. H. Vickers, judge of election in the Seventh Precinct of the First Ward, to appear before the commission yesterday afternoon to answer the charge of Ald. Whelan that he was disqualified to serve as a judge because he did not register, and was, therefore, not a legal voter for the purposes of the next election. Mr. Vickers failed to appear, and notice was sent to him to appear today.

It will be very difficult for the Commissioners to settle all appeals from the Boards of Registry that may come before them. The main question will be what constitutes "residence." According to the law any citizen who has resided in the State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the precinct thirty days is entitled to vote. The statute has declared that he must have his permanent abode in the precinct. The question as to what constitutes permanent abode rests mainly in the intention of the voter to make the precinct his residence, which intention will be hard to disprove if it is claimed to exist by any one charged with illegal registration. In the case of the inmates of lodging-houses another difficulty rises. These men go from one lodging-house to another, changing their residence frequently, and may manage to keep within one precinct during the thirty days required by law. Furthermore, they need only have resided in the precinct thirty days next election-day, April 6, so that four days' residence in the precinct before the first day of registration was sufficient to entitle a man to register if otherwise qualified. All these difficulties have occurred to the Commissioners, and they are at their wits' end how to meet them. Their hope lies in the expectation that but few cases will reach them on appeal, because none would trust themselves to appear before them unless he could show a clean bill, though he may have had the courage to appear before the Board of Registry.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

A Conference of the Presidents Agrees to Restrict the Output and Fixes Prices—A Strong Pool.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Presidents of the anthracite coal companies met at Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's house in this city last evening, and after a session lasting until 2 o'clock this morning unanimously agreed that the total output of coal this year should not exceed 33,500,000 tons; also that the output for April should not exceed 2,000,000 tons, and that prices should be advanced 25 cents today. Although the percentages to be allotted to the different companies were practically settled, a final agreement on this question was postponed until next Monday, when the Presidents are to meet again at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in this city. For the first time the Pennsylvania Railroad is a party to the agreement.

When asked about the conference Frederick A. Potts, President of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, said that this action was taken because coal had been mined lately at a loss to the companies. Now that the combination was formed the public need not fear that it would be used to force coal above a fair price. In 1882 and 1883 the price of stove anthracite was $3.75 per ton. This was a fair price. The price lately has been about $2.60 per ton, so that it will probably rise at least $1.10 per ton before it comes to a stand. This combination is thought to be the strongest coal combination ever formed. The greatest excitement prevails among the coal trade. The price was fixed by all of the companies at the opening of business this morning.

The annual report of the coal trade has just been issued by the *Coal Trade Journal*, and it shows a total output of 102,224,553 tons for the United States during the year 1885, of which 31,623,529 tons were anthracite and 70,601,024 tons bituminous.

MR. BURGESS IS FOUND,

But He Had Taken a Dose of Strychnine and Was Dead Before His Identity Was Established—Cause of His Trouble.

Mr. C. A. Burgess, whose disappearance was mentioned Sunday, died at the County Hospital yesterday from the effects of a dose of strychnine, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent. Mr. Burgess had not been seen by his friends since last Thursday, when he disappeared without saying a word to anyone. Monday morning he hired a room at the West End Hotel, No. 503 West Madison street, giving his name as C. T. Marshall. He went to his room at once, and shortly afterwards was heard by Mrs. Moulton, the landlady, groaning and tossing about on his bed. He refused assistance and the clerk called the patrol-wagon and had him removed to the hospital. A paper marked "strychnine" found in the room leads to the supposition of suicide. Burgess was formerly a New York broker, and had been in Chicago for a year endeavoring, it is said, to gain a settlement from his debtors here, the sums due him ranging from $5,000 to $20,000, as he claimed. His inability to make collections and consequent poor circumstances it is thought affected his mind, and he therefore put an end to his existence.

Mr. Haines of the firm of Stout, Haines & Betts, where Burgess was employed, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that an ex-stock broker from New York named Benham had owed Isargess $30,000 for several years, and last week the latter heard that Benham was on his way to Mexico, consequently he could not collect his money. Several others owed Burgess smaller sums which he was unable to call in, and, although he was not much in debt, these facts preyed on his mind, and probably drove him insane.

If you are sick, and other medicines do not help, don't give up, but try Parker's Tonic.
Parker's Hair Balsam cleanses the scalp.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO CHICAGO.

Trouble in Getting a Jury to Try Mooney, the Convict Murderer—A Detroit Man Tries to Smuggle Clothes from Canada—Shocking Murder of a Wife in Hagerstown, Ind.—Various Notes and News.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—The entire day was exhausted in the selection of a jury in the Mooney case, and as yet only seven men have been chosen. A new venire of seventy-five men has been drawn and officers are now riding the county with subpœnas for them. It will take all day Wednesday to secure a jury.

The home of Judge Blodgett in this city was the scene today of the marriage of Mr. Lansing Warren of Lake Forest and Miss Emma Blodgett, youngest daughter of the Judge.

CLINTON, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—Today Judge Lacey sentenced the following persons to the penitentiary for theft: John Crulis, two years; James Fairfield, two years; and John Berry, one year.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 23.—News comes from Belvidere today of the suicide of George H. Coles, a young law student. His parents are wealthy farmers, and they objected to his marrying Miss Emma Taylor, in Waverly, Ia. He swallowed a dose of laudanum at his parents' residence and was found dead.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 23.—The City Council last night authorized a contract with Hines, Moffett & Co. of Watertown, N. Y., for the construction of water-works on the modified-gravity plan, at an annual rental of $5,000 for 100 hydrants.

HILLSBORO, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—The farm residence of J. W. Cline near here was burned yesterday morning, the family barely escaping in their night clothes. Loss, including contents, $3,500; insured for $2,500 in the Phenix of Brooklyn. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Michigan—Caught Smuggling from Canada Into Detroit—Father Kolasinski Secures Bondsmen for an Appeal—The State Fair.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—[Special.]—C. B. Shane, employed as a clerk in Peck's Woodward avenue dry-goods store, has a friend, a well-known citizen of Gaylord, Mich., who the other day wrote to Shane asking him to go to Windsor and bring over a certain package and forward it to Gaylord. Shane undertook to fulfill the commission. The letter, however, was dropped and fell into the hands of a customs officer, who watched at the express office for the package. It was left there by Mr. Shane last Friday. When opened it was found to contain a suit of clothes and pair of shoes. Complaint was entered before Commissioner Graves and Shane was arrested and taken to the United States District Court. The prisoner confessed, but pleaded ignorance of the law. He was fined $50 and costs.

After three days' hard work among his followers Father Kolasinski succeeded this evening in obtaining the twentieth $1,000 bondsman in his ejectment fight with Bishop Borgess, and his attorneys said tonight that the bond would be filed tomorrow morning and appeal taken to the Circuit Court. Kolasinski says that his chief trouble was in overcoming the fears of his bondsmen lest their action should involve them in a personal quarrel with the Bishop.

JACKSON, Mich., March 23.—[Special.]—The Locating Committee for the Michigan State Fair met in Jackson today. Representatives from all principal cities in the State were present. Kalamazoo offers $10,000 to sell the State Fair Society its grounds and buildings for $30,000. Detroit offers to donate the use of the Hamtramck grounds for ten years. Lansing will give its grounds if the society will assume a $10,000 mortgage. Jackson offers to give outright fifty acres and $10,000 in cash. The prospects for Jackson are good. An adjournment was taken till March 30.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 23.—Charles Sieberdall and Andrew Hoesby, employés of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, were instantly killed by a fall of heavy rock in No. 3 shaft of the company's mine at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Both leave families.

An accident occurred at Cleveland Mine early this morning by which Andrew Hoesby and Charles Sieberdall were killed. They were at work barring rock when a heavy piece from a hanging wall gave way, covering both men. They were dug out as soon as possible, but both were fatally injured, and died before being taken from the mine. Hoesby leaves a wife and family in distressed circumstances. Sieberdall is said to have a wife in Sweden. The number of fatal accidents is increasing at a rapid rate in this region. A talk of the Knights of Labor taking the condition of the miners into consideration with a view of conferring with the agents of the mining companies about a way to prevent such frequent recurrence of accidents.

IONIA, Mich., March 23.—[Special.]—The Government has brought suit at Grand Rapids against the bondsmen of the late John C. Dexter, Receiver of the United States Land Office in this city in 1866 and 1867, to recover $22,500. Dexter died five years ago, and it is claimed his accounts show a shortage of $7,000 or $8,000, which, with twenty years' interest, makes the amount claimed to be due. Marshal Waters served notice today on the bondsmen. The suit has caused a sensation, as Dexter was considered a man of undoubted integrity, though frequently in financial difficulty.

Indiana—A Brutal Wife-Murder at Hagerstown—A Woman in Dubois County Gives Birth to Quadruplets.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 23.—[Special.]—N. S. Bates killed his wife at Hagerstown this afternoon. They quarreled and she struck him with an ax-handle, with which he next struck her, and then made one strike at her throat with his pocket-knife, nearly beheading her. She fell upon the floor dead. He says he then contemplated cutting his own throat, but later he delivered himself to the Town Marshal. Had the Marshal not displayed nerve in protecting him he would have been lynched. The parties were married at Council Bluffs seven years ago, and the wife's maiden name was Kittie Hoover.

JASPER, Ind., March 23.—[Special.]—The wife of Henry Conrad, a farmer of Columbia Township, Dubois County, Indiana, last Friday gave birth to four living children, each well developed and of medium size. One died in three days and the others a few hours after birth.

ELKHART, Ind., March 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. C. Griffin, Department President, has organized a Woman's Relief Corps at Goshen, with Mrs. C. C. Carmien as President.

Iowa—Damages Against a Railroad Company Denied—Sentenced to Fifty-five Years' Imprisonment.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 23.—The jury in the case of Persing against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, an action for damages for $25,000, gave a verdict for the railroad company. The trial lasted twenty-one days and the jury was out three days.

The body of the man found in the river several days ago is supposed to be that of Clarence Ackerman of Ackley, missing since Feb. 12.

Grasshoppers appeared in Appanoose County Saturday by the million.

CLINTON, Ia., March 23.—[Special.]—Jack Sullivan was sentenced today on two charges of attempted murder, one of burglary, one of housebreaking, and one of larceny to fifty-five years in the penitentiary at Anamosa.

Wisconsin—A Deposed Preacher Suing Prominent Citizens of Beloit for Damages for Alleged Libel.

BELOIT, Wis., March 23.—[Special.]—Papers were served today by Enoch Prouty, formerly a Baptist preacher of this State, bringing suit for $50,000 damages for libel against the following well-known citizens: The Rev. F. A. Marsh, T. H. Farmer, J. F. Tuttle, D. F. Bassett, John Foster, E. J. Adams, J. B. Dow, W. S. Hinman, J. H. French, F. F. Livermore, and W. G. Walker of Madison. Mr. Prouty last October was deposed from the ministry by a vote of an ecclesiastical council called by the Baptist church of this city, of which he was a member, for the purpose of trying him upon several charges for conduct unbecoming a minister. The charges were for "improper relations with one Mrs. O. H. Hynes," a milliner of this city, and for dishonest business transactions. Mr. Prouty, who is the inventor of a printing-press and other machinery, and is now President of the People's Manufacturing Company of Oakland, near Chicago, claims to have been guiltless of the charges of which he was corrected by the council, and therefore demands satisfaction in the amount above stated. Papers were also served today in a suit for $25,000 damages by Mrs. O. H. Hynes of Chicago against T. H. Farmer, J. F. Tuttle, E. J. Adams, John Foster, D. F. Bassett, the Rev. F. A. Marsh, and W. G. Walker.

The *Daily Evening Argus*, a Democratic paper, has been issued for the first time. It is the first Democratic daily ever attempted in Beloit.

LANCASTER, Wis., March 23.—[Special.]—Frank Barr, the wealthiest man in Grant County, was examined by physicians today, and on their recommendation was adjudged insane by Judge Carter. He will be taken to Mendota Asylum for treatment tomorrow. He is a bachelor, and his nearest relative is C. B. Stowell of Hudson, Mich., who is a nephew. Mr. Barr's wealth is estimated at $500,000. Much of his money is deposited in Chicago banks and he owns mortgages on a large number of farms in this county. The cause of his insanity is excitement over the loss of a lawsuit, in which judgment of $1,600 was recently secured against him, and the burning of a barn on one of his farms. He imagines every one he knows to be in a conspiracy against him.

THE COURTS.

Seeking Damages for Having Been Put Off a Train.

On trial in Judge Rogers' court is the case of Frank Cummings against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for having been put off a train. A fellow stole a ride from Waukegan to Lake Forest. The brakeman was instructed to put him off. While proceeding so to do he was assaulted by the plaintiff, it is said, and the brakeman then turned upon him. He was left behind when the train passed on.

Items.

The concluding arguments in the habeas-corpus case of the German Consul against Michael Streit to get possession of a 7-year-old orphan child, Dorothea Hase, were made yesterday morning before Judge Garnett by Assistant County Attorney Sullivan, and the case was taken under advisement.

The artesian-well case against the County Commissioners was set for argument before Judge Garnett yesterday, but by agreement was postponed another week.

Justice Louis Kistler and Constable F. Geissler in his office were made defendants in a suit by R. S. Peale & Co. for $1,000 damages. Some time ago a judgment was obtained by a collection agency against A. R. Aiken, an agent of the company, and the plaintiffs were garnished. A judgment was entered without the issue of any scire facias and Geissler levied on plaintiffs' property. They paid the judgment under protest and now want damages for the illegal levy.

Administration issued to Elizabeth Hunt of No. 354 West Indiana street upon the estate of her husband, John Hunt, consisting of $1,500 of personal property and some Milwaukee real estate. He left five children.

The Ohio Steel Barb Fence Company commenced a suit

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages.
Building Loans,
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
At 5½ per cent in sums of $10,000 and upwards on improved residence or business property in Chicago.
WM. V. JACOBS,
118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved ceniral Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,
BUY YOUR
Desks and Office Fittings
OF
WM. HAYDEN, 193 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 24.	March 16.
New York	$ 98,718,344	$114,894,569
Boston	11,515,000	13,540,342
Chicago	6,560,000	7,972,000
Philadelphia	10,142,427	9,879,316
St. Louis	2,331,662	2,967,041
Baltimore	1,968,336	1,930,576
New Orleans	1,238,571	1,564,134

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 83c discount. Boston, 10@15c premium. St. Louis, 25c discount@par.

The decline in wheat and stocks has thus far no appreciable effect on mercantile business, much as many expected. It is rather surprising to see how have the labor troubles repressed trade; much good the demand for money is in the face of the general talk about strikes. Leading merchants are dom, and they buying goods with considerable caution, taking hold well. report that the country trade is entry banks is not, The demand for loans by the of the year, and the however, large for this, but is just now moderquantity of currency is ement of currency from ate. There is a great Eastern bills were weaker New York to this and further orders for curthan ever yesterday, foreign exchange was weak. rency were sent unchanged. The cry of dan but quotations sort of gold, which was so conger from the speculators a few days ago, has mon.

Securities were dull in this city. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $5,000 Board of Trade 5s at 105⅝. $5,000 Iowa Division 4s at 100¼. $5,000 at 100⅛, and $5,000 North Chicago Railway 5-20 6s (old) at 109¼. Among the sales over the counter were $10,000 United States 3s at 101 9-16, $6,000 United States 4½s at 112¾, $500 City Railway 4½s at 102¼, and $7,000 Taylorville 6s at 103.

Trade in stocks was pretty active. The crowd were bearish, but the lots sold were small, the heavy operators doing comparatively little. The bulk of the buying was to cover shorts, though some strong men were taking the best of the Western stocks—such as Northwest—on a scale. The dispatches were intensely bearish through the day, though at the close some of the more prudent New York brokers advised caution in selling short after such a large decline. It was the general conviction that Gould was "on top of the market." The labor troubles cut an important figure. The indefiniteness of the news made it easy for the bears to play on the fears of the crowd. There were reports of violence in the Southwest, that there would soon be an outbreak in this city, and that there was danger of a strike on the lines running east from Chicago. The announcement that the House Committee on Pacific Railroads would report in favor of forfeiting the land-grants of the Northern Pacific was a crusher to those who had been bulling the preferred. There was, however, not much of it long in Chicago. Rumors that the Missouri Pacific had applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $6,000,000 more of stock had considerable effect, though provision was made for the issue of that stock several months ago and everybody knew it at the time. The statement made early in the morning that the meeting of those interested in the coal combination Monday night was very harmonious, and that the plan was working out well, did not serve to give the market any strength against the other influences. Some of the companies have raised the price of coal 25c a ton, and the others will follow suit. It is said that the allotments will be made next Monday.

The exports of specie from New York last week were a trifle short of $5,000,000, all but about $200,000 being gold, and the total this year to last Saturday is $18,364,339, against $7,390,900 for the corresponding period of 1885, and $14,685,029 in 1884. The imports this year to last Saturday foot up $4,355,945 against $5,018,327 in 1885, and $1,201,012 in 1884. Last week's exports were nearly all destined for the Continent, and the movement is attributed to the financial condition of France. The interest rate for short periods in Paris is 3½ to 4 per cent, which is above those of London and New York. This is, however, not considered enough to account for the large shipments of gold to Paris. The policy of accumulating gold is still pursued by the Bank of France.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Money on call easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8. Sterling exchange unchanged. The total sales of stocks were 564,761 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 121,730; Delaware & Hudson, 36,960; Erie, 27,115; Lake Shore, 60,380; Louisville & Nashville, 5,720; Northwestern, 15,335; New Jersey Central, 13,885; New York Central, 360,522; Pacific Mail, 17,165; Reading, 22,000; St. Paul & Omaha, 4,940; Union Pacific, 20,135; Western Union, 21,130; Boston Pacific preferred, 40,055; Oregon & Transcontinental, 15,490; Kansas & Texas, 8,760; St. Paul, 57,135.

Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were very dull. Railroad bonds were more active in but weak in sympathy with stocks. Sales, $2,375,000.

In stocks the news of the practical settlement of the long-existing troubles between the leading coal roads was so powerful as to offset, except among insiders, was treated as a device to sell stocks. This theory was openly advocated during a considerable portion of the day. Hence the market, which opened strong on the coal settlement, soon became decidedly weak, and, with only occasional interruptions, continued weak and declining all day. The early weakness in the general list was due to unfavorable reports regarding the strike in the Southwest, and this matter is daily assuming importance in the minds of operators. The news of the day was all of an adverse character and materially aided in the decline that took place. Opening prices generally were about the best of the day, and closing prices for the coal stocks were the lowest of the day, and for the rest of the list generally within ¼@½ ¼ of bottom figures, but New York Central and Lake Shore are 2¼ lower than last evening. Other stocks which are down from 2 to 2¾ per cent are New Jersey Central, Canada Southern, Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Northern Pacific preferred, Omaha, Oregon Transcontinental, and Reading, while Missouri Pacific lost 3 per cent. The remainder of the active list is from 1 to ¾ lower. The only notable exception is Southern Pacific, which shows a gain of ¼. Foreign exchange is again below the rate at which shipments can be made at a profit. The market closed irregular, but generally heavy. The Missouri Pacific Company has the Stock Exchange to list $6,000,000 additional capital stock, issued on 687 miles of new road.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Mch 23	Last—Mch 22
Canada Pacific	300	67¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Canada Southern	2,535	40¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
Central Pacific	600	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,400	13	12¾	12¾	13
Chicago & Alton	400	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
C. B. & Q	4,392	134¾	133¾	133¾	134¾
C. R. I. & P	28,980	98	95¾	96¾	97
Del. & H	11,300	103	99¾	99¾	102¾
D. L. & W	125,310	128¾	126	126	128¾
Erie	28,980	29	27¾	27¾	28¾
Do pfd	1,910	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
Do seconds		68¾	68¾	68¾	102¾
E. Tenn. & Ga	500	34	34	34	34
Do pfd	1,300	84	84	84	84
Hocking Valley	1,600	32	32	32	34¾
Illinois Central	1,050	138¾	137¾	137¾	139¾
Illinois Central	340	139¾	139¾	139¾	140¾
Jersey Central	13,200	51¾	48	48	50¾
L. E. & Texas	3,740	27¾	26¾	26¾	28¾
L. E. & West	500	11	10	10	11
Lake Shore	76,650	91¾	91¼	91¼	93¾
Louis. & Nash	9,920	40¾	39	39	40¾
Manhattan Con	4,630	125¾	125	125	125¾
Mich. Cen. pf.	100	94	94	94	
Mich. Central	1,340	69	67¾	67¾	70
Minn. & St. L	400	18	18	18	19¾
Do pfd	500	40¾	40	40	40¾
Mo. Pacific	12,155	105¾	104	104	107
Mem. & Chas	200	35	35	35	
N. Y. C. & H. R	1,750	103¾	101¾	101¾	103¾
N. Y., S. & W	1,250				
Do pfd	900	22¾	20¾	20¾	22
N. J. C. & S. L	1,040	65	64	64	65¾
Do pfd	1,040	14¾	13	13¾	14¾
N. Y. Central	36,220	102¾	100	100¾	103
N. Y. & New Eng	1,760	28¾	26¾	27	28¾
Northern Pacific	1,120	26	25	25	26¾
Do pfd	39,750	57¾	55	55¾	57¾
Northwestern	19,005	107¾	106	106	107¾
Do pref	25	138	138	138	139
Ohio Central	500	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
Ohio & Miss	800	28¾	25¾	25¾	28¾
Ont. & Western	8 0	18¾	18	18	19¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	1,400	99	99	99	100¾
O. Transcon	15,760	37¾	37¾	37¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	18,995	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¾
P. P. C. Co	60	131	131	131	131
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	400	19	18¾	18¾	19¾
Reading	21,925	26	24	24	26
Rich. & Dan	2,240	77¾	76¾	77	79¾
Rock Island	1,200	127	126¾	126¾	127¾
St. L. & S. F	500	20	20	20	
Do 1st pref	100	100	100	100	100
St. Paul	68,355	90¾	89¾	89¾	91¾
Do pfd	300	123¾	123	123	123¾
St. Paul & Om	2,220	49¾	49	49	49¾
Do pfd	150	107	107	107	
St. Paul & O	4,400	39	37¾	39	39
Do pfd	2,240	101¾	100	100	102¾
St. P., M. & M	1,200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Texas Pacific	3,405	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	20,255	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾

Wabash	210	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Do pfd	300	19	19	19	19¾
Western Union	11,680	64¾	63¾	63¾	65¾
Nash. & Chatt	100	47	47	47	
R. & W. P. term		30¾	31	30¾	31

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	119
American	105	United States	64

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100¾	St. Joe	139
United States 4½s	112¾	Texas Pacific land grs	37¾
United States new 4s	126¾	Texas Pacific 1st (6)	50
Pacific 6s of 1895	126¾	Union Pacific first	117
Central Pacific first	115	Union Pac. land grant	100¾
Erie seconds	99¾	Union Pac. sink'g fund	118
Lehigh & Wilks. (of d)	111		

Bond sales and quotations:

10,000	Mexican 7s	115¾	50,000	Mexican 6s	39¾
50,000	do	115¾	50,000	do	39¾
15,000	do	40¾	50,000	do	39¾
50,000	do	40¾	50,000	do	39¾
5,000	do	40¾	25,000	do	39¾
25,000	do	40¾	25,000	do	39¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—[Special.]—The market closed weak; Pennsylvania, 52¾ bid, 52¾ asked; Lehigh Valley, 56 bid, 57 asked; Lehigh Navigation, 50 bid, 50¾ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 23—5 p. m.—Consols 100 9-16 for money and 100¾ for the account; United States Bonds—4s, 127½; do 4½s, 114¾; do 6s, new, 104½; 40¾; do seconds, 113¾; Canadian Pacific, 67½; Erie, 26¾; do seconds, 88½; Illinois Central, 143¾; Mexican ordinary, 27¾; St. Paul common, 73½; New York Central, 103¾; Pennsylvania, 54¾; Reading, 13¾. Bar silver, 44 1-16d.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £8,000.

PARIS, March 23.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 60c for the account.

HAVANA, March 23.—Spanish gold, 239; exchange firm.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Mining shares were dull. Alice sold at $1.60; La Crosse, 69c; California & Virginia, $2.15; Bodie, $1.35.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Best & Belcher, $1.37½; Bodie Consolidated, $1.25; Choliar, 90c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.12½; Central Pacific, 35c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.87½; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Mexican, 60c; Mono, $2.37½; Ophir, 85c; Potosi, 50c; Savage, $1.12½; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 90c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets took a change of venue yesterday. They did not mount so much higher, but the fact that the late decline in the cereals seemed to have been arrested was in itself a big grain of comfort to the bulls, what there was left of them, and it was only what Matthew Arnold called "a remnant." It is probable that the reaction in prices would have been much more decided but for the uncertainty that prevailed with regard to the outcome of the labor troubles. Those discouraged buying, as no one seemed sure of his ability to judge how far prices might be pressed down by a long continuance of the pending difficulties. The later tone was weak in sympathy with New York.

Provisions were rendered firm by the reports of the packing of the season, which showed a smaller production of pork and ribs than some had counted on; also by the light receipts of hogs at this and other packing points. Pork sold up 12½@c, to $9.32½ for May, and fell back at the close to $9.80 bid, with June as a leader discount at 25c, and the difference was only 2½c at one time. Warren sold 12,000 brls early, which was mostly taken by Wells, Clifton, and Armour. Lard sold 7½c higher, to $6.12½ for June, but closed weak, with all the strength being ascribed to the liberal export movement reported at the seaboard. Ribs sold 7½c higher, at $5.45 for June, but closed at about 5.35c, as Stewart sold nearly 1,500,000 lbs near the close when wheat weakened. Cash sales were reported of 250 tcs lard at $6.00 and 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 18-lb average, at 7½c. The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates that the packing of the West for the last winter shows a decrease equal to about 339,000 hogs of the packing of the winter next preceding.

Flour was dull, though there was a little doing for export. Local buyers were disposed to hold off. Sales were reported of 225 brls and 1,070 sacks, equal to a total of 975 brls, at $3.40 for Minnesota spring, and the market was nominal.

In red winter wheat no sales were reported.

Wheat was active and very nervous. Liverpool was called very flat, and the weakness of the previous day had brought in several selling orders, while local operators sold freely against privileges, and it was to the interest of some to be able to prove that May wheat had actually sold at 80c. It touched that figure, after having opened at 80¾c, which was 5c below the latest price on Monday. This was the signal for good buying, led by Baldwin (nearly 1,000,000 bu), Stewart, MacFarlane, Warner, Geddes, and others, the last-named taking about 500,000 bu to fill foreign shorts. Under this the market soon rose to 81¾c, with rumors that the bulk of the buying was for Armour and Kent, and it eased back to 80¾c bid on more active selling at the advance, which many thought to be for Armour and Oshday. There was a big turnover on sale at about 81c, but the market rose to 81¼c, and then fell off to 80¾c in the afternoon, being depressed by the news from the New York stock market, also by reports that Armour's clerk was selling wheat heavily there, and that only 4½ boat-loads had been taken for export. August sold early at 3c premium over May, but later the difference widened to 3½c bid, owing to a larger demand for the nearer deferred future. Cash business opening in store sold at 76¾c for regular No. 2, with 78¾c for fresh receipts of do, and 69c for fresh No. 3 in South Side elevator. Free on board lots sold at 84c for No. 1 hard, 79¾c for No. 2, with 76@76½c for No. 3, and 80@86c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 20,000 bu.

Corn was less active but firmer. Liverpool was called easier, but the receipts for today were estimated at but about 127 cars, which set some of the local shorts to filling, and St. Louis bought some probably on account of the strike. May sold 3½c lower, at 38¾c, improved to 39c, and weakened to 38¾c in the afternoon in sympathy with wheat. Norton-Worthington selling 100,000 bu at that figure. July was about 1c premium, and the nearer futures were neglected. Cash lots were in good demand, and No. 2 samples were 3@3½c higher, the prospective falling off in receipts being more than a set-off to the large increase in the visible supply. Cash lots in store sold at 36¾@36¾c for No. 2 and 36¾@36¾c for No. 2 yellow. To go to store in special trains sold at 35¾@35¾c for No. 2 yellow and 35¾@35¾c for No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 34¾@35c for No. 3 yellow, 33½@34½c for No. 3, and 31@33c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 180,000 bu.

Oats advanced ¼@¾c. Trading was light and mostly for May, which opened at 30½c, went up to 31c, and closed at 31⅜c bid. March and April were nominally 3½c discount, with June at ¾c premium. No. 2 fresh receipts, sold at 29¼c. The sample market was ½@¾c higher under a good demand and moderate offerings. Free on board lots sold at 27c for no grade; 27@31½c for No. 3; 31@33½c for No. 3 white; 30@31½c for No. 2; 32½@33c for No. 2 white. Total sales, 75 cars, or about 68,000 bu.

Rye continued weak, but a little more active. March sold at 56@56½c, closing at 56¼c bid, or ½c lower. April was offered at 57c, and May sold at 61@61¼c and closed at 61c bid. June sold, 5,000 bu, at 62¼c—the first trade for this delivery this season. No. 2, free in receipts, salable at 59c, but none offered. Sample sales were: 235 bags not graded, on track, at 58@59c; 2 cars No. 3 do, at 56¾@57c; 1 car No. 2 do, at 59c; 8 cars No. 3, free on board, at 56¾c; 10 cars No. 2 do, at 61@61¾c.

Barley was dull with no particular change in prices. Offerings fair. Local maltsters and brewers were conspicuous by their absence, shippers being almost the only buyers. No. 2 in store was quotably 40c and No. 4 35c. Free on board lots sold at 42½@43c for No. 2 for screenings, 43c for No. 4, and 50@65c for No. 1. Total sales, 7 cars.

Millstuffs were weak, especially for middlings, by reason of larger offerings. Sales were: 14 cars bran at $11.50@12.00, 7 cars middlings at $11.75@12.50; 3 cars shorts at $11.50@11.75.

Timothy was irregular and quotably 5c lower, at $1.86@1.87 for prime cash seed. Offerings fair and demand light. Sales were: 10 bags at $1.65; 225 bags at $1.83; 46 bags at $1.84; 430 bags at $1.85; 222 bags at $1.86; 10 at $1.87; 200 bags at $1.88; 1 car at $1.89; 757 bags at $1.91. The year was offered at $1.70, and $1.65 bid. March delivery sold at $1.87. Clover was easy at $6.55@6.60 for medium prime spot seed, with moderate offerings and a quiet inquiry. Sales were: 16 bags mammoth at $6.35; 10 bags do at $6.55; and 11 bags medium at $6.55. Flax declined 3c, to $1.10 for No. 1 on track. Receipts 11 as, and market dull. Sales were: 3 cars No. 1 on track at $1.10; 3 cars rejected at $1.08¾@1.09. Mayberry was offered at $1.10¾, but $1.10 was the top bid.

There was a fair ground trade on the street markets, although complaints to the West and Southwest were seriously checked by the railroad strike. Prints were, however, being sent to Texas by jobbers of New Orleans. Dress goods demand for spring and summer fabrics was noted in the dry-goods market from buyers in person and their representatives at different country points. Values for all descriptions of goods continue steady, and taken altogether a very satisfactory feeling prevails.

It was said yesterday that Armour bought more wheat last Monday than on any other day in his life. It was also surmised that some of the men who have been noted as the most persistent bears till they filled in this week were really working for Armour. On the other hand, it was asserted rather confidently that the gentleman named is out of wheat altogether and that his latest experiences were on the losing side. Parties who ought to know state positively that Mr. Armour is not out of wheat and that his interest in it may yet prove large enough to worry those who sold short near the bottom of the recent break.

Private advices from New York yesterday stated that the wheat market was down to the level of Continental orders, and that a good deal of business was still profitably done. The markets in the United Kingdom were dull, but stocks there are falling behind and liberal purchases will be necessary to bridge over the deficiencies till their next harvest time. Prices there have advanced while we have been declining. The 75,000 bu reported cleared yesterday at the seaboard is said to have been loaded as long ago as last Thursday, but was kept in the last statement of visible supply.

The buying interest in futures, both here and in New York, on foreign orders has been a feature of the wheat market for two or three days past. Most of the buying is believed to be to fill shorts, but it is significant that at least one of those who has been persistent bears for months past think it is a good time to fill. They make profit enough in doing so.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
April	$ 9.70	$9.80 @ 9.95	9.72½
May	9.77½	9.80 @ 9.95	9.80
June	9.82½	9.92½@ 9.97½	9.85

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

April	$ 5.97½	$ @ 6.02½	$6.00
May	6.00	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½
June	6.03	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.07½

MEATS—BOXED 35 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

April	5.27½	5.37½@5.37½	5.35@5.37½
May	5.32½	5.35 @ 5.40	5.35
June	5.35	5.37½@ 5.45	5.37½

WHEAT.

April	78¾	79½@ 79¾	77¾
May	81	80 @ 81¾	80¾
June	82¾	81¾@ 82¾	82

CORN.

April	35¾	35 @ 35¾	35¼
May	38¾	38¾@ 39	38¾
June	38¾	38¾@ 39	38¾

OATS.

April	30	@	27
May	30¼	30½@ 31	30¼
June	30¾	30½@ 31	31

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	April.	May.	June.
No. 2 spring	75	76¾	81¾
No. 2 corn	32¾	41¾	41¾
No. 2 oats	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pork	11.77½	11.80	11.92½
Lard	6.77½	6.85	6.92½
Short ribs	6.30	6.45	6.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	11,100	36,021	10,176	27,141
Wheat, bu	29,494	94,789	13,914	40,550
Corn, bu	215,093	247,309	20,836	181,909
Oats, bu	76,016	125,796	68,241	117,753
Rye, bu	2,145	4,360	1,053	3,856
Barley, bu	36,124	60,629	18,158	39,774
Grass seed, lbs	313,300	606,000	406,500	360,300
Flaxseed, bu	11,543	3,214	3,708	4,377
Broom-corn, lbs		68,000	57,000	68,000
Cured meats, lbs	635,650	231,000	2,251,450	1,560,930
Canned meats, cases			2,069	1,704
Dressed beef, lbs	1,600		2,943,071	718,394
Beef, tcs			10	344
Beef, brls			200	609
Pork, brls		50	522	1,694
Lard, lbs	43,700	108,720	854,894	704,661
Cheese, lbs	24,650	50,290	209,175	40,010
Butter, lbs	100,541	177,394	278,300	200,000
Dressed hogs, No	6	18	308	71
Live hogs, No	9,330	21,922	5,877	6,845
Cattle, No	5,372	10,980	3,578	3,026
Sheep, No	2,114	5,832		2,067
Hides, lbs	302,500	160,340	741,820	567,740
Wool, lbs	8,400	61,060	97,382	253,651
Coal, tons	7,570	6,729	4,455	7,549
Lumber, M feet	855	1,022	3,009	4,063
Shingles, M No	594	963	340	910
Salt, brls	5,217	1,313	3,813	5,205

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	2	5	3	10
Spring wheat	23	54	12	89
Corn	217	217	38	472
Oats	94	97	2	193
Barley	2	2		4
Rye	33	17	60	
Total	278	273	372	720

Total about 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 57,278 bu wheat, 71,944 bu corn, 3,859 bu rye, and 632 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 38 cars wheat, 125 cars corn, and 40 cars oats.

Lake freights were firm at 3½c for wheat and 3¼c for corn to Buffalo. The inquiry was fair, with plenty of vessel-room to be had. The following charters were reported: To Buffalo—Schrs Kate Winslow and Erastus Corning, 103,000 bu corn at 3¼c.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Mar. 23.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 20.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Mar. 23.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 20.
Chicago	29,500	23,500	22,500	14,000	29,500	33,000
Milwaukee	24,000	21,000	20,000	1,500	1,500	8,500
St. Louis	23,000	23,000	23,000	500	5,000	2,500
Toledo	10,500	18,000	27,000	13,000	6,000	4,500
Detroit	15,000	7,000	3,000	500	7,500	
Kansas City	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	
Minn'apolis	32,500	78,000	50,500	19,000	32,000	18,500
Duluth	19,000	23,500	2,500			

The following were the stocks of the speculative grades of grain in this city at the close of three weeks past:

	March 20.	March 13.	March 6. 1886.
Wheat, bu	12,883,319	12,967,471	13,009,010
Corn, bu	2,362,005	2,130,823	2,293,191
Oats, bu	490,170	495,000	429,776
Rye, bu	230,552	236,977	239,386
Barley, bu	43,944	45,405	45,405

In addition to this there is afloat in our harbor 232,755 bu wheat and 2,323,000 bu corn, the latter being nearly twice as great as the quantity of corn afloat here a year ago.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—The demand was fair for local consumption at $1.20@1.40 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies. Common and dirty stocks ranged from 75c to $1.00.

BROOM-CORN—The inquiry is gradually improving, with a fair volume of sales. Prices firm at former quotations. Receipts last week, none; shipments, 500 lbs.

BROOMS—Ruled very firm and active at previous prices.

BUTTER—This market was almost bare of fine, desirable goods, owing to continued light receipts, and such a state of feeling has seldom been seen at this season of the year. The demand was about all they could get. The finest selected brands sold readily at 23@26c and choice Elgins, Dixconsin, and other creameries at 25@26c, according to quality. Fancy dairies are lacking flavor ranged at 18@21c; fancy dairies scarce at 17@22c; and choice offered at 16@18c; roll butter 7@13c, and packing stock 6@7c. Receipts last week, 975,725 lbs; shipments, 1,230,441 lbs.

CHEESE—A fair demand from country jobbers existed for choice full. Fall creams at 11¾@12c for young America, 10¾@10¾c for cheddar, and 11@11¾c for flats, 7 in a box. Stocks are getting very large, and some grades are only in the hands of a few dealers. Exporters were picking up odd lots of light skim flats at 5@5½c. Receipts last week were 811,351 lbs; shipments, 646,519 lbs.

EGGS—Firmer at 11c per doz for strictly fresh-laid stock under a good demand for local consumption. It was reported that some sales were made at 11½c. The supply continued liberal.

GAME—Mallard ducks reacted to $1.25@1.50 per doz for fine fresh receipts, owing to a better inquiry and small sales offered at 75c@$1.00. Teal $1.50@1.75 and redheads $1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—This market was very firm for Valencia oranges at $6.00 per box. Trading was fair for this fruit, and although the present supply of the California fruit is ample it is anticipated that receipts will be checked in consequence of the railroad strike at Kansas City. Bananas were in good request at previous prices, but scarce by reason of damaging storms on the islands where they are grown. Messina and Palermo lemons continued scarce and firm at $5.00@6.50. Apples ruled dull and unchanged. The California raisin trade is reported in a very satisfactory condition.

HAY—There was very little demand for upland prairie, and choice Iowa was quoted at $8.00@8.50 on track, or 50c lower. The inquiry for timothy was limited to country orders, with quotations unchanged. Sales were: 1 car No. 1 timothy, on track, at $10.50; 15 cars upland prairie, do, at $5.00@8.00; 1 car No. 1 timothy, free on board, at $12.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $10.50; 2 cars upland prairie, do, at $7.00@7.75; 1 car No. 1 prairie, do, at $8.25.

HIDES—In fair request, with moderate arrivals. Receipts last week were 1,783,576 lbs; shipments, 1,275,715 lbs. Prices were reported steady as follows: Green-salted bull hides, 6@6c; heavy green-salted, fully cured, 7¼c; light do, 8¼c; green-salted calf, 12¾c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c; dry flint, 13@15c; deacons, 50c each.

OILS—Ruled steady at former quotations, with a quiet seasonable inquiry.

POTATOES—Easy at previous prices, owing to a falling-off in the demand, the near-by farmers supplying most of the local trade at 75c per sack of 1¼ bu. Receipts, 1,040.

POULTRY—Firm, under a good demand and very light receipts. Dressed chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 6@7c; hen-turkeys, 9@10c; gobblers, 6@7c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, 6@8c. Live hen chickens, 9c; mixed, 7@8c; turkey gobblers, 6c; hens, 9c.

VEGETABLES—A fair volume of trading was done for local consumption, especially in green vegetables, which were in better supply, prices unchanged. Several car-loads were sent out to fill country orders from Texas and other points.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.14.

WOOL—Quiet and easy, with the little inquiry there was mainly for small lots. Concessions of about 1c were made in some instances, otherwise there was no change in previous quotations. Receipts last week were 142,061 lbs; shipments, 152,183 lbs.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 31½c; extra firsts, 28½c; extra dairy, 27½c; extra firsts, 25½c; roll, 14c; packing stock, 6c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9¾c; full cream flats, 10c; Young America, 11½c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 10½c; March, 11c; buyer, 11¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 22	5,322	64	9,330	1,449
Tuesday, March 23	4,200	....	8,000	1,800
Total	9,522	64	17,330	3,249
Last week	13,734	180	28,752	7,397
Increase	4,192	116	11,422	4,048
Shipments—				
Monday, March 22	1,080	....	4,877	....
Tuesday, March 23	2,000	....	3,078	2,000
Total	2,080	....	7,955	
Last week	3,703	3	18,837	2,000

Fresh arrivals of live stock Tuesday were very small and values had an upward tendency. Desirable grades of beef cattle advanced 10c. Hogs sold 10@15c higher, and sheep ruled stronger. The small receipts were caused by bad roads in the country and labor troubles throughout the West.

CATTLE—Light offerings and a more active demand caused considerable strength. The general market for beef cattle was about 10c higher, especially for desirable grades. Some salesmen, however, considered undesirable grades no better than Monday's quotations. Dressed-beef men took most of the cattle changing hands. Export men acted indifferent and filled only immediate orders. Exporters were entirely out of the market, partially owing to the recent sharp decline in prices abroad. Advices from the East denoted no particular change, while reports from the West were discouraging, owing to continued labor troubles. Today's sales ranged at $3.80@5.00 for poor to fancy native steers. Dressed-meat operators purchased mainly at $4.25@4.75, and Eastern shippers at $4.50@4.85. About ten car-loads sold above $4.85, with the outside price $5.00—paid for 17 head of 1,471-lb steers. They sold to a New York butcher. Stockers and feeders sold moderately at steady prices, and speculators had feeders sold freely to the extent of the day's supply at stronger prices. Many fat bulls sold at $3.00@3.25; poor to choice cows at $2.50@3.65; handy to fancy stockers at $3.00@4.25; and veal calves at $5.00@5.75 for calf to choice selections. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@4.45, largely at $3.60@4.25. The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Prime beeves	$ 5.70@ 5.90
Choice to fancy steers, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	4.80@ 5.60
Fair to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.30@ 4.90
Common to good steers, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@ 4.50
Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.60@ 4.30
Fair to choice cows	3.00@ 3.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.75@ 2.65
Poor to fancy bulls	2.25@ 3.25
Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs	2.50@ 3.50
Feeders, 900 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@ 4.30
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@45.00

Sales: 1,302 choice beeves (av. 1,529